"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; warmer; winds south-westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,147. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

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Six members of Squadron A will act as pall-bearers at the funeral of Sergt. Hamilton Fish.

The Quarantine officials are considering a plan to establish a hospital camp on Hoffman Island for wounded soldiers.

All the sick and wounded soldiers remaining on board the hospital ship Relief were taken to Brooklyn hospitals and to Governors Island. The vessel will sail for Puerto Rico as soon as possible.

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The British steamship Tasso arrived from Antwerp yesterday with guns and ammunition purchased in England for the army and navy.

The matter of establishing a Red Cross Hospital at Miami, Fla., was not settled yesterday. Surgeon General Sternberg promised to give a definite answer to-day.

A cablegram received from Miss Clara Barton yesterday announced that the Red Cross relief work at Santiago and El Caney and Guantanamo was proceeding satisfactorily.

It was announced that the Charter Day Celebration Committee was planning to hold a pageant in honor of returning New York troops after the war, and celebrate the new city's birth at the same time.

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The Ardandhu, coming up from Jamaica, was discovered on Monday night to be on fire in her hold. Hatches were battened and the fire was fought until the ship arrived at this port.

At the National circuit race meet at Asbury Park, under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association, Edouard Taylore of France rode an exhibition race of three miles, paced by quintets. He established a track record for the Asbury Park course, covering the distance in 6:16 3-5.

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Mayor Hoos of Jersey City declines to appoint an Excise Commission. He says that the Aldermen are "mere figureheads," and "if it were not for the granting of licenses they would practically have nothing to do."

Lieut. Hobson made arrangements with a wrecking company for raising the Spanish warships, and started for Washington to make his report. He estimated the cost of saving the Colon at $500,000, and said the Government would get a vessel worth five times that amount.

Eight more submarine mines in the field at the Sound entrance were exploded. Three large contact mines were set off at once by means of a raft, an anchor, and cables. Many persons in rowboats were made sick by the trembling of the water, and fish leaped into the air. The contact mines in the lower bay are being taken up and stowed away.

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W. W. Sherman, President of the National Bank of Commerce, fractured his thigh bone on Tuesday at Bell Haven, Conn.

Justice Dickey has denied the motion to dismiss the indictments against Hepburn and Winant in the Brooklyn bribery cases.

There was much talk in police circles regarding the shake-up of Tuesday, and the opinion seemed to prevail that many other changes would be made soon.

The will of James A. Roosevelt leaves half of the real estate, besides other property, to Mrs. Roosevelt. The remainder goes to the children and grandchildren.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, for $12,688,992.36 of city bonds, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The money is to be expended upon public improvements.

A decision of interest in regard to fictitious stock transactions was given by Justice Laughlin in regard to the suit growing out of the assignment last August of E. B. Cuthbert & Co.

Dr. R. P. Brook of Brooklyn charged that Mrs. Annie Augustin caused the death of his child by striking it on the head with a can opener. Mrs. Brook says that had the child lived it would have eventually become Count Beaufort.

The erection by ex-Gov. Morton of a twenty-story building in place of the building at 110 and 112 Nassau Street, which was partly destroyed by fire a few months ago, is opposed by a tenant who keeps a small store and who demands $20,000 for his lease.

George S. Miller, an actor, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Miss Kate May Brown, who claims that ten years ago Miller, although a married man, promised to marry her, and disappeared after borrowing several sums of money from her mother. She demands $10,000 damages.

A man believed to be Peter Strack of 11 Erie Street, Jersey City, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping from a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat. During the day a body which may be Strack's was drawn from the North River at the foot of Liberty Street and sent to the Morgue to await identification.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Mayor Van Wyck threatened that unless they reported soon he would remove the members of the commission appointed to inquire into the legality of of the outstanding bonds issued by towns and villages now included in the city. Several appropriations were agreed to, among them $62,000 to be expended in preparing the grounds of the Zoological Park in the Bronx.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high in the Southern portion of the East Gulf States. It is low in all other districts, with a depression central over the upper lake regions. The barometer has fallen in the lake regions and on the Southern Rock Mountain slope; it has risen in the Upper Missouri Valley. The temperature is higher in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. It is lower in the Missouri Valley. The temperature continues very high in Southwest districts, with the following maximum temperatures: 106, degrees at Phoenix and Concordia, 102 degrees at Dodge City, 100 degrees at Pueblo, 98 degrees at El Paso and Winnemucca, and 96 degrees at Abilene and Kansas City. Showers and thunderstorms are reported in Southern New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the Missouri Valley. The weather to-day will continue unsettled, with showers and thunderstorms in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the lake regions. The weather will be fair, with continued high temperature in the districts west of the Mississippi River. The temperature will be somewhat higher in the Atlantic States and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	60	73	74
6 A. M.	61	71	74
9 A. M.	64	72	76
12 M.	68	74	80
3 P. M.	62	77	80
6 P. M.	61	73	78
9 P. M.	60	73	77
12 P. M.	61	72	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 385 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76½
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1897	61½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature was 77 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent.

MILES IS PUSHING ONWARD TO PONCE

War Department Officials Think He'll Take the City Soon.

PROBABLY JOINED BY ERNST

American Force in Puerto Rico Believed to Number 6,500.

Gen. Brooke Receives Orders to Proceed to Fajardo, Which Is Taken to Mean that a Demonstration May Be Made at That Point.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Although no cable advices to that effect had been received at the War Department up to the close of office hours to-day, the opinion was expressed by officials that Gen. Miles's advance guard of 3,000 men, which landed in Puerto Rico on Monday, probably already has been reinforced by Brig. Gen. Ernst's brigade, which left Charleston the day before Gen. Miles shipped from Guantanamo. Ernst's brigade, composed of the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments of Volunteers, was accompanied by Major Gen. Wilson, commanding the First Division of the First Corps. When it took its departure from Charleston in the transports Obdam, Mobile, and Grand Duchess 3,500 strong, its orders were to proceed direct to Fajardo, on the northeast coast of the Island of Puerto Rico. Gen. Miles is understood to have sent the cruiser Dixie to intercept this expedition and turn it in the direction of Guanica, where, in the opinion of War Department officials, it probably already has arrived.

If this supposition be correct, the force now under Gen. Miles's command numbers about 6,500, including five volunteer infantry regiments, four batteries of light artillery, hospital, and signal detachments, and a company of engineers.

As understood here, Gen. Miles's purpose is to seize and occupy the City of Ponce as soon as possible. It is presumed that after taking possession of Yauco, which is the home of Matteo, the insurgent leader of the province, where little if any opposition is expected, he will take charge of the railroad leading to Ponce, fifteen miles away, and after having his engineers make such repairs as the Spaniards may have rendered necessary, use it for forwarding the troops to the vicinity of Ponce itself. Whether Gen. Miles will advance on Ponce with his present force depends, it is believed here, on the information he receives of the strength of the Spanish forces in the town. If his calculation does miscarry he will have the aid of 2,000 or 3,000 insurgent natives, who are expected to join the American forces at Yauco, and it would not surprise anybody about the department if he decided to attack Ponce without waiting for any further reinforcements.

Unless the garrison of Ponce has been greatly strengthened recently, the force there is inconsiderable, and as it is not a fortified town, little difficulty is expected in its capture. According to the last reports received by the Bureau of Military Information, the only guns mounted there are a few howitzers and fieldpieces placed in the hills behind the city so as to command the road leading from Ponce to San Juan. The understanding here is that the infantry, artillery, and cavalry which left Tampa last Saturday and Sunday, under orders to go to Fajardo, will either be intercepted at sea by one of the ships of Gen. Miles's naval escort or after its arrival at Fajardo notified to repair to Guanica by a vessel stationed there for the purpose.

The tugs and lighters intended for the construction outfit called for by Gen. Miles, which were to leave Newport News for Fajardo, have been ordered to Guanica instead. An official of the War Department who stands next to the Secretary of War said to-day that Guanica would now be the final landing place of the entire expedition, and the orders to divert the Schwan and Wilson detachments there would seem to bear out that assertion. On the contrary, it is known that when Gen. Brooke telegraphed from Newport News to-day to know where he was to go, he was instructed to follow his original orders; that is, to proceed direct to Fajardo. He was told, however, that he would probably be met before he reached there by a vessel which would inform him of any change in his destination, should any be made. This is taken to mean that it is still contemplated to land his force at Fajardo, or, at least, to make a demonstration there, so as to distract and divide the Spanish forces. Gen. Brooke's force is made up of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and will go well prepared for independent movement.

ALL-NIGHT FIGHT AT YAUCO?

If Spaniards Are to be Believed, a Mere Handful of Men Repulsed Miles's Whole Army.

LONDON, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An official dispatch from Puerto Rico says: 'On Tuesday the Americans advanced in the direction of Yauco, fighting most of the way. Seven hundred Spanish regulars and volunteers encountered them, and an engagement ensued, which lasted the whole night, and only ceased with dawn on the following day. The Americans were obliged to withdraw to the coast.'"

Yauco, where a battle is alleged to have been fought, is six miles east of Guanica. It is the terminus of a railroad leading to Ponce, which is about twenty miles from Guanica.

FALLING BACK TO SAN JUAN.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 27.—The Spanish troops in Puerto Rico are being withdrawn from the outlying towns and are concentrating upon San Juan.

The defenses of the capital are being strengthened.

SPAIN TO APPEAL TO EUROPE.

Sagasta Says He Is Ready to Protest Formally Against the Invasion of Puerto Rico.

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spain will probably protest against an attack upon Puerto Rico after the Washington Cabinet had officially received Spanish overtures for peace. Should a circular note on this subject be sent to the powers, it will contain the exact dates of the Spanish communications, making it clear that the United States deferred its answer in order to be able to date this after the American forces had gained a footing in Puerto Rico.

"Señor Sagasta said to-day: 'We resolved on peace many days ago and made known our resolutions to the United States Government. I regard as null and void and as destitute of good faith everything the Americans have done since, and I am ready to protest against it formally.'"

BERLIN, July 28.—The National Gazette says:

"Although America's haste to obtain a footing in Puerto Rico is rather contrary to the strict canons of military usage, it is perhaps justified by the assumption that its conquest will place America in a better position to dictate terms of peace. As Spain is unable to pay indemnity, America has a right to demand an enforced compensation."

TERROR REACHES ST. THOMAS.

ST. THOMAS, July 27.—The United States monitor Terror has arrived here for the purpose of coaling.

PRAISE FOR WAINWRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following dispatch from Capt. Higginson, in command of the naval expedition which went to Puerto Rico with Gen. Miles:

"ST. THOMAS, July 26.—Arrived here with Gen. Miles and the United States troops to-day at 9:15 A. M. Landed them safely. There are no batteries outside. Gloucester entered the harbor and landed a company of sailors under the command of Lieut. Harry P. Huse, United States Navy, and Lieut. Wood. Dispersed a small company of Spanish soldiers. Hoisted flag. Commend Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright and officers for gallantry in capturing Guanica. Transports discharged without any opposition, assisted by the boats of the Massachusetts. I have telegraphed Admiral Sampson. HIGGINSON.

"Guanica, Puerto Rico."

The cablegram gave keen delight to the Navy Department because of the unstinted praise it accorded to the popular and dashing young officer, "Dick" Wainwright, the commander of the little Gloucester. Wainwright, having been commended by his superior, Higginson, for his action at Guanica, enjoys the distinction of being the only officer attached to Sampson's fleet who has been twice officially commended since the war began.

FIFTH ILLINOIS IN REVOLT.

All Discipline Lost When Orders to Go to Puerto Rico Are Revoked a Second Time.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 27.—The Third Kentucky, the Fifth Illinois, and the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania left the Park this morning under orders to proceed to Puerto Rico, but an order came from Secretary Alger for the Illinois regiment to return to camp, and ordering out in its stead the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana. This is the second time that the Fifth Illinois, commanded by Col. Culver, has been ordered back after being under orders to go with the brigade to the front.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 27.—A sorrier and more disgusted lot of soldiers was never seen than the men of the Fifth Illinois Regiment when orders were received to-day to unload and return to Chickamauga Park. All kinds of unsavory charges are made openly against Col. Culver, the commanding officer, not only by privates but by subordinate officers. They claim that their regiment has been betrayed by Col. Culver, who represented to President McKinley that the regiment was not fit for field duty, and upon those representations the President relieved the command from going to Puerto Rico. The subordinate officers claim the command is in excellent condition.

As soon as the full situation dawned on the men to-day the greatest disorder prevailed, and there was no semblance of discipline. They left ranks by dozens and scores, and to-night nearly 100 members of the regiment left camp, most of them without leave, and came to the city. The morale of the regiment is shattered, and many of the men declare they will not longer serve under Culver. Efforts to restrain the men were unavailing. One man broke his gun over a tree and left the camp without leave. Those in the city to-night are making things lively.

ENGINEERS TO JOIN MILES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers now rendezvoused at Peekskill, N. Y., has been ordered to report to Gen. Miles for duty in Puerto Rico. Col. Eugene Griffin, commanding the regiment, was at the War Department to-day in conference with Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington, and Commissary General Eagan in regard to the subsistence and transportation of the regiment. His orders contemplate the departure of the regiment as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected. They will probably proceed by rail from Peekskill to New York City, where they will embark and proceed directly to Puerto Rico.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 27.—The announcement that the regiment of volunteer engineers now at Camp Townsend would be sent to Puerto Rico, and that a start would be made, probably in a day or two, was received with rejoicing among the officers and men here. Col. Griffin is in Washington, and it is said he will bring back all information and detailed orders of how to move. Some of the men to-night packed up belongings which they brought to camp, in readiness to ship them to their homes before Saturday.

The engineers had their first drill to-day in field defense work. The First Battalion went out and, under Major J. S. Sewell, threw up a line of intrenchments. The men carried axes, picks, shovels, and hatchets. Saplings and brush obtained from the woods near by formed the material with which they worked. Their drill showed that they were familiar with the theory of the work if not with the practice. The Second Battalion will go through the same drill to-morrow and the Third on Friday.

Cablegrams for Puerto Rico.

The Central Cable Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been advised by the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company (owners of the cables to Puerto Rico) to decline to accept business for all stations in Puerto Rico except San Juan.

Swiftly and luxuriously the "ROYAL LIMITED" speeds to Washington via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in Five Hours. Leaves New York 1:30 P. M. Arrives Baltimore 5:56 P. M. Washington 6:00 P. M.—Adv.

SPAIN'S PROPOSAL TO END THE WAR

She May Be Asked to Speak More Plainly.

FAVORABLE REPLY LIKELY

President McKinley Disposed to Accept a Reasonable Offer.

THE TERMS EXPECTED

Cuba and Puerto Rico Must Be Ours —We May Abandon Aguinaldo and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Just what the form of the President's reply to Spain's proposal to open peace negotiations is to be is not communicated by the White House or the Department of State. It is intimated by more than one member of the Cabinet that it will be encouraging Spain to take another step, and indicate to this Government upon what terms Spain desires to surrender.

There is no doubt about the President's disposition to entertain a proposition for peace. Every friend of his who talked with him before war was declared knows that he would have averted it if he could have done so, without sacrificing national self-respect. Those who know him are sure that he will not avoid a continuance of the conflict by parting with any of the gains of the war that the country must regard as secured at the expense of blood and treasure.

Admission of Defeat.

It is understood that the offer of peace amounts to an admission that the trial of war has satisfied Spain that if she persists she may lose not only her colonies in the West Indies, the Philippines, and other Eastern islands, but that even the Peninsula itself may be in danger of invasion and ruin. The Administration has no doubt that the United States Government has the power, if it choose to assert it, to take and hold every colony over which the Spanish flag now flies.

Spain's offer would be, if it answered the expectations of some observers in the Administration, one of unconditional surrender. The Administration would find it easier to deal with Spain in a generous manner with such an offer than it will to negotiate with that Government if there is a disposition to question the success of the American arms or the power of the Government to make its success complete in case Spain wishes to push its war to a conclusion.

The appetite of the country for extension, particularly in the East, has been whetted by the unexpected taking of Manila. The President must reasonably satisfy the lust for territory and wider enterprise, and at the same time check it, and Spain, it is believed by the Washington officials, ought to be able to see that Spanish pride and Spanish colonies may be lost or saved by the confidence or the doubt with which she places her trust in the hands of the President and his Cabinet. A very slight excess of Spanish sharpness or inclination to quibble may defeat the peace movement and indefinitely prolong the war.

Secretary Day has assumed his most reticent manner about the offer of Spain. But it is known that the Department of State does not feel any anxiety on account of German or other menaces touching the future of the Philippines. The United States is not dealing with the powers. Its negotiations are with Spain, and as soon as the preliminaries of a peace convention have been arranged by the French Ambassador, it will be expected that even the appearance of intervention will be avoided.

What America Demands.

All the information that can be obtained from members of the Cabinet goes to make it plain that Spain must propose two things to be assured of a moment's attention. These are: (1) The declaration of the freedom of Cuba from Spanish rule; (2) the cession of Puerto Rico to the United States. Until the country has been heard from, it will not be safe to assert what more the President will insist upon as conditions of peace. The President and several members of his Cabinet, notably Secretary Day and Secretary Gage, are opposed to demanding a money indemnity, chiefly for the reason that Spain cannot pay it.

It is almost certain that the President will insist that Cuba shall be free, not only politically, but financially, and that it shall begin its enjoyment of freedom with exemption from the debt that has been incurred under Spain's administration. There is no talk about Puerto Rico's debt, and one member of the Cabinet, who was asked about it, confessed that he could not say whether there was a bonded debt hanging over Puerto Rico or not. If there is, the United States will not accept it. If Spain is to be permitted to go without the payment of a war indemnity it cannot hope to escape all expense for which it has become obligated.

The Administration is encouraging the idea that the Philippines shall not be held. Every suggestion from Administration sources leans toward the acquisition of a coaling station there, at Subig, or at Cavite, and a restoration of the islands to Spain under some guarantees for the people, to be elaborated in the treaty of peace.

To Abandon the Philippines.

It is probable that Aguinaldo and his rebellion will be ignored, both having been in existence at the time the fleet of Admiral Dewey arrived, and although the Philippine insurrection had something like the occasion for existence that justified the Cuban rebellion. The Administration does not lose sight of the fact that Spain's attempt to govern the Philippines has been a lamentable failure, and that it has been marked with robbery and oppression of the people. But the United States has not undertaken to reform all Spanish countries.

There is some missionary desire that the Ladrones or the Carolines shall be held. Out of such talk as can be provoked among men who are supposed to be silent just now it is gathered that in addition to the demands for Puerto Rico and Cuba the United States will insist upon:

1. A coaling station in the Philippines.
2. Guarantees for the Carolines and Ladrones touching the American missionaries on these islands.

The main points indicated, it is believed, Spain is prepared to accept and may offer. It is felt that there will be need for watchfulness in putting the lesser questions of the acceptance of debts, interpretation of guarantees, and what not, in form to be easily interpreted and readily invoked as cause for future disagreement if not complied with.

Entirely New Treaties Necessary.

The basis of agreement reached, it will be necessary to make a general treaty of peace and commerce, as Spain has publicly asserted that all treaties existing at the outbreak of the war were by the war overthrown. Even the section of the treaty of 1795 constructed to protect citizens of each country in the other in time of war was promptly rejected, and the harshest rule declared against ships of the United States in Spanish harbors at the breaking out of hostilities.

The Administration intends to pursue its own course to give to Cuba the stable Government which the United States Government insists must be provided for the island. There was no limit of time fixed by Congress in which that Government was to be completed. It may take two years; it may take ten. It is the hope of the Administration that, with Spain's forces withdrawn, much may be done with a glad, willing, and helpful people to provide a stable Government before two years of peace have passed away.

"Erroneous reports have been spread about the representations made by Ambassador Cambon to the President, chief of which is that Spain's temporary representative here asked for or intimated a desire for an armistice pending the negotiation of a treaty of peace. All that Ambassador Cambon asked for during his talk with the President was to have the answer of the President to Spain's inquiry if the United States would consider a proposition for peace. All that the President answered was that he would take the inquiry under consideration and would reply later. The day of the reply was set for Friday, after the meeting on that day of the Cabinet.

Proposal Was Official.

Dispatches from Madrid, and London to-day have been read by the Administration with interest, and it is understood that some of them have led to the sending of inquiries to Paris and London to ascertain whether the propositions made by Ambassador Cambon were official or simply personal and independent, as has been suggested from Madrid. It is not believed that the apparent attempt to belittle the importance of the peace proposition is justified or that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs would subject the French Ambassador to the embarrassment of making a communication purporting to have the highest sanction, if it were really only a personal question, or an official question put with the expectation of interrupting hostilities at a time when the island of Puerto Rico is in danger of capture and occupation.

Not the slightest regard is given to the report that Spain has protested to the powers against the invasion of Puerto Rico after proposals of peace have been communicated to the United States. If this report were verified it would at once destroy the chance of further consideration of the peace proposals; for the Administration has no idea of listening to Spain's protest against Puerto Rican occupation merely to afford that country an opportunity to talk the President out of a well-settled purpose of the war.

RIVALRY AMONG DIPLOMATS.

Representatives of Great Britain and France Contested for Authority to Mediate in Spain's Behalf.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In diplomatic quarters Spain's peace proposal, made through the French Ambassador, is the absorbing topic, and the answer of the President is awaited with keen interest. The diplomats showed their interest early to-day by calling at the State Department and at the French Embassy to learn with more exactness the details of Spain's proposal. This developed several features of the proposition which had not been entirely clear before.

In the first place, no foreign Government outside of France had been consulted by Spain in this overture for peace, and the present movement is not shared, directly or indirectly, by Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, or Great Britain. It can now be stated, however, that the formal proposition submitted yesterday has been under consideration at Madrid for five days previous to yesterday, during which time the British, as well as the French authorities were cognizant of the fact that Spain was about to sue for peace.

This being settled, it appears that a good-natured, but keen, rivalry sprang up between Sir Drummond Wolff, the British Ambassador at Madrid, and M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador there, as to which Government should have the honor of initiating the movement designed to restore the peace of the world.

France Preferred to England.

Owing to the cordiality existing between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, it was felt at first that Sir Drummond Wolff would be commissioned to approach the United States, acting at Washington through Sir Julian Pauncefote. But Spain appears to have preferred the intermediation of the French Government, and as a result the negotiations finally were intrusted to the French Ambassador at Washington.

Plans for Negotiations.

As to the manner of conducting the peace negotiations, several plans are said to be open, besides that of having Gen. Porter and Señor Castillo, the United States and the Spanish Ambassadors at Paris, respectively, conduct them. One plan is to have Spain name peace plenipotentiaries who will come directly to Washington and conduct negotiations. This, however, is said to be somewhat inexpedient, as it would take nine days for the Spanish plenipotentiaries to reach Washington, and there is every desire to avoid delay.

Another tentative plan is to have Spain name M. Cambon as the Spanish plenipotentiary at Washington, thus conferring on him authority to treat directly with the President and carry the negotiations forward to a conclusion. It is considered probable that this plan will be more acceptable to the United States, as it would keep the negotiations at Washington, and also give them an agreeable personal character, as the authorities have the highest regard for the ability and sincerity of the French representative here. These plans, however, will not be settled until after the President gives his answer to the first inquiry made by Spain, as to the willingness of the United States to enter upon general negotiations for peace.

Since the conference between the President and M. Cambon, both the French Government and the Spanish Government have been fully apprised of the action taken at Washington, and it is not improbable that Spain within the next two or three days will take another important step forward, by voluntarily suggesting what terms of peace she will regard as consistent.

These, of course, will be initiatory, and will be designed as a sort of opening wedge toward bringing the two Governments together on the final peace conditions. From the standpoint of the United States, it is for Spain to make the first definite tender of terms, as she is the one most interested in terminating the war. It will then be for the United States to say how far the terms are acceptable, and perhaps to suggest counter terms.

Yellow Fever and Magnanimity.

The yellow fever conditions are being suggested as one reason favorable to the conclusion of peace, for it is being urged that the material advantages which the United States will gain by continuing the war will be heavily offset by the inroads of disease. Another point being urged in favor of a peace settlement is that the aspect of the war will be even more glorious—more a tribute to the high aims of this Government—if it deals in a spirit of magnanimity with the conquered enemy.

It is said also that Spain is so completely humbled, and so powerless to further continue the war, that the United States can secure through peace negotiations now everything which even a prolongation of the war would ultimately make possible.

ALL EUROPE IS PLEASED.

LONDON, July 27.—The liveliest satisfaction is expressed in all quarters and in the newspapers throughout Europe at the fact that Spain has at last done the right thing for the first time during the war, and peace is looked upon as being within measurable distance.

It is taken for granted that the opening of the peace negotiations implies a cessation of hostilities, and it is believed here that the United States was at first unofficially approached, and gave a general idea of the conditions she would insist on, before M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, presented his note, and that the formal negotiations will consist chiefly of the formulation of terms already practically settled.

THE FEELING IN MADRID.

Action of the Government in Suing for Peace Causes No Surprise—Talk About Armistice.

MADRID, July 27.—The news that the Government is suing for peace has caused neither surprise nor sensation here.

The attitude of a majority of the newspapers shows that the country will welcome peace if it can avoid the payment of an indemnity and the loss of the Philippines, where, it is now taken for granted, the United States will retain a coaling station only.

A few Carlist, Republican, and independent papers pretend that America's demands will not be acceptable.

LONDON, July 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "It is rumored that the request of Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was for an armistice lasting until Sunday.

"It cannot be ascertained whether his action was spontaneous in order, if possible, to forestall the invasion of Puerto Rico and the fall of Manila, or whether it was due to advice from the Vatican and the powers."

PEACE TALK IN PARIS.

Official Note Issued by the French Government—American Embassy In France Not Yet Formally Notified.

PARIS, July 27.—The following official note was issued here to-day:

"At the request of the Spanish Government, the French Ambassador at Washington has been authorized by the French Government to present a note from the Cabinet at Madrid to the President of the United States. It was in the name of Spain that M. Cambon, who is charged to watch Spanish interests in the United States, made this communication to President McKinley at the White House yesterday afternoon, in the presence of Secretary Day."

The Government of France has notified all the French Embassies of the fact that Spain has made proposals, through M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, for peace with the United States.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the Secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. Henry Vignaud, say the Embassy has not received any information regarding the peace negotiations initiated at Washington. They add that the announcement that the negotiations would be conducted here is premature.

The French officials assert that the first peace proposal was sent direct from Madrid to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, in his capacity as representative of Spanish interests in the United States. M. Cambon thereupon cabled to the Government here, requesting instructions for his guidance in the matter and received authority to open the peace negotiations.

The French Government is ignorant of the peace conditions which Spain is ready to offer.

The Temps this evening says President McKinley gave M. Cambon a reply which the latter has transmitted to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse. The Temps also outlines the preliminaries to Spain's requests. It says the Cabinet ten days ago concluded to inquire how to terminate the war, which henceforth, in the opinion of the Ministers, will be purposeless. The Spanish officials realized that the United States was sensitive of its dignity, and that foreign intervention would only irritate, and requested M. Delcasse, through M. Cambon, to ascertain if the United States would consent to France tendering her good offices. On M. Cambon responding in the affirmative, Spain's note was immediately intrusted to him.

Commenting on the situation, The Temps remarks:

"It should now be urged on the Spanish Cabinet, in the interests of Spain, that there is an irreducible minimum of concession, below which it would be chimerical to hope to reduce the American demands. One thing is certain: Spain must put on mourning for the Pearl of the Antilles, and signs are not wanting that Puerto Rico will be held as an indemnity. The question of the Philippines will be more easily settled by diplomacy."

POWERS URGED TO BE NEUTRAL

LONDON, July 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times gives the views of a "competent observer," chiefly emphasizing the "advisability of Europe preserving the strictest neutrality and allowing America to settle her differences with Spain unhindered by foreign intervention."

The "competent observer" says: "In this case the traditional peace-loving elements of the United States will prevail, and the present war, with its desire for territorial expansion, will remain a mere episode, not affecting the future policy of the United States.

"Any European meddling or inadvised attempt to deprive them of the fruits of victory would be likely to arouse the spirit of defiance and to throw the high-spirited American people into the arms of the jingoes. In that event the United States, possessing all material resources, would become a great military and naval power, able at any moment to offer an alliance to the highest bidder, disturbing the balance of power in Europe, and menacing the peace of the world.

"In short, on this question hangs the decision whether America is to acquire colonies or only coaling stations."

SENATOR MORGAN ON PEACE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, senior Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, regards the peace proposals as a sign of submission by Spain. "The power of Spain is broken," said he, "and it is plain that there is nothing to stop us now short of the Spanish border."

Concerning the terms of peace, Senator Morgan has clearly defined ideas. "My first proposition," he explained, "would be the complete surrender by Spain of all territory over which the flag floats. This would include Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Carolines, and the Ladrones. I would make this surrender the subject of a separate and exclusive treaty. I would demand of Spain a surrender unconditional in every particular and without any reference to what we may wish to do with the territory hereafter. I would not allow any 'ifs' nor 'ands' about it. This treaty should be in such terms that the United States can be free to act without any conditions, and it should be the first proposition on which to base peace."

"I would also demand as one of the first conditions of peace," added Senator Morgan, "the opening of jail doors to all prisoners confined for political offenses. I would extend this proposition so as to include all political prisoners from Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines. It should free all who have been imprisoned because of participation in the insurrection.

"After this treaty covering the surrender of dominions and release of political prisoners has been concluded," he continued, "I would take up the matter of war indemnity. This covers several topics, some of which I do not care to discuss at this time. Individually I should want to consider the matter of a coaling station in the Canary Islands, off the coast of Africa. Further, I would require," added Senator Morgan, "guarantee from Spain that she will assume all responsibility for any debts that might prove a lien upon Cuba—or upon Puerto Rico and the Philippines, for that matter."

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—"Peace is very desirable if it can be obtained without too great concessions on our part," said Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, to-day, at his home in this city.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, do you not expect to be called on for advice in regard to the peace negotiations?"

"The Foreign Relations Committee," replied Senator Davis, "will have nothing to do with the peace treaty until it has been acted on by the President and the Cabinet. The treaty will then be submitted to Congress, and the Senate may, by a two-thirds vote, ratify it."

PEACE A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Army Officers Had Fixed Their Hopes in the Havana Campaign—Wanted to Test Theories.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Army officers who have been looking forward to the campaign against Havana to furnish real tests of modern arms and methods of warfare do not conceal their disappointment from a professional point of view at the prospect of peace being concluded before that campaign is ever begun. In the opinion of military experts, there has been no real test of these things in the fighting that has taken place so far in Cuba, and there is not likely to be at Puerto Rico.

At Santiago, it is pointed out, there were magnificent exhibitions of pluck and endurance and spirit, but the fighting was of such a nature as not to allow of any deliberate or scientific movements. It was a dash, a rush, a charge. The much-talked-of three-battalion formation did not figure, nor was there any opportunity to use any of the modern movements which theory has evolved, but which have never been put into practice. At Puerto Rico there may be some chance for the test of tactics in the march through the enemy's country from Guanica to San Juan, but the force on the American side will be so overwhelming that the test will hardly be conclusive. It is to the Havana campaign that the military experts have looked for really fine military displays.

"It is a pity that the campaign must be abandoned," said an enthusiastic student of the art of war who holds an important place in the War Department.

"It would be a beautiful military movement, and it would afford the first real test in actual warfare of modern guns and modern methods." According to this officer, who has access to the best possible sources of information, there are not less than 200,000 soldiers in and about Havana, all of whom would be called into the city in case of its being attacked. The supply of ammunition, instead of being short, as sometimes said, is, according to figures in the possession of the Bureau of Information, practically unlimited.

The batteries commanding the sea are composed of modern guns, and manned, it is said, by foreign gunners, which would make it impossible for the fleet to do anything more than shell the city. The land defenses have been perfected, until they are believed to be most formidable. Those hastily thrown up at Santiago were found by Gen. Shafter to be almost impregnable, and it is not doubted that the work has been done far better at Havana, where Blanco has been working night and day for three months building trenches, digging rifle pits, throwing up redoubts, and generally strengthening the fortifications of the land side.

To take the city now, it is calculated that an army of not less than 200,000 men, all the fleet, and all the land artillery that could be gotten together, would be needed. The best officers in the Spanish Army are in Havana. There are many foreign engineers and artillerists there, it is said, and the assault on the place would pit the American forces against an enemy as strong and as well armed as themselves. The result, in the eyes of the students of military science, would be a struggle which all the world would look upon with awe, and

which would settle many of the now-disputed problems of strategy and tactics.

PLANS OF THE CARLISTS.

One of Their Leaders Predicts an Uprising and a Civil War in Spain.

LONDON, July 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail reports an interview with one of the chief supporters of Don Carlos, whom he found "brimming over with confidence." He said that Don Carlos would issue a pronunciamento the moment Spain was committed to a demand for peace.

"All the north of Spain is eager and ready," said he. "We lack neither men nor arms. Don Carlos will be proclaimed in Catalonia and the Basque Provinces without the necessity of striking a blow. Then will come the time for war.

"The present dynasty counts for nothing, although Marshal Campos and Gen. Polavieja will carry with them a considerable part of the army. The only General on the side of the present Government is Polavieja, but he will be unable to resist the current of popular opinion.

"Even the Republicans are on our side, for although Don Carlos will be King and absolute, he will give the provinces what they most desire, namely, provincial councils, so they will have full liberty to manage their own affairs according to their own idiosyncrasies.

"Don Carlos will suppress corruption and restore good methods all around.

"Gen. Weyler hesitates and moves between Carlists and Republicans. The Republicans, of course, have an underlying motive. They believe that amid the general trouble their own party may have a chance of coming to the surface, but the country is not prepared for that."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Biarritz, France, says:

"The Basque Provinces, Navarre, and the mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, the reported strongholds of Carlism, are now on a war footing, and a military occupation of all that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because the villages do not afford sufficient accommodation.

"More troops, including artillery, are being sent to complete measures for meeting the Carlist rising, if attempted. The whole Spanish army is being strengthened by two companies for each battalion.

"The Government believes the Carlists boast of more strength than they really possess, and will attempt nothing yet. Still the situation is that the Carlists are making ready to profit by the first signs of popular effervescence in an effort to foment revolution.

"The Government is now prepared to check them immediately."

NEUTRALITY AT GIBRALTAR.

England Promises It to Spain and Protests Against Her Extensive Fortifications.

LONDON, July 28.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A curious exchange of civilities has passed between Great Britain and Spain. The Spanish Consul here, under instructions from Madrid, called on Sir Robert Biddulph, Governor and Commander in Chief at Gibraltar, expressing concern lest the Americans should find 'facilities' at Gibraltar.

"The Governor replied that the Spanish Government might rest quite easy; for, if Commodore Watson came, the authorities would act strictly according to the Queen's proclamation, copies of which, he said, had just been distributed to all the chief officials of the garrison."

"Spain for the last fortnight has been making extensive preparations in the Bay of Gibraltar. Twenty guns have just been shipped to Ceuta, and forty have been mounted around the bay. There are 11,000 men at Algeciras, and 1,000 engineers are daily working at the batteries and fortified trenches behind the Cemetery of Linea, a mile north of the British lines.

"A couple of guns have been dragged up behind the Queen of Spain's Chair, commanding the north front of these works. Even if intrenched for the Americans, they might become not a danger, but an eventual annoyance to Gibraltar, and, at any rate, they are an infringement of the treaty cession stipulating that no guns should be placed within range of the rock. Sir Robert Biddolph is reporting the matter to the home Government, and strong representations are being made at Madrid. As a result all the works there have been discontinued.

"A high Spanish military authority at Algeciras informs me that Great Britain, having objected to fortifications on the Spanish side of Gibraltar Bay, guarantees in return that the Americans will conduct no military operations whatsoever in this, so to speak, neutralised district.

"Guns were landed yesterday at Algeciras, but not mounted, in consequence of the British representations. The half-finished earthworks are doomed to speedy decay. Spain, while complying with British representations, protested privately that the treaty of Utrecht had been broken so often by the English that it had become obsolete."

Spanish Lights to Shine Again.

MADRID, July 27.—The Spanish authorities have decided to reilluminate the lighthouses in the Balearic Islands, which were ordered to be extinguished shortly after the outbreak of the war.

SPAIN'S KING HAS MEASLES.

MADRID, July 27.—Inquiries made at the palace to-day confirm the report that the King is suffering from the measles. The disease is following its usual course.

The King's illness has evoked a universal display of sympathy for the Court, which, at the present critical moment, may not be without effect on the nation's future.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, says the King, when convalescent, will probably accompany the Court to La Granja.

RISE IN SPANISH FOURS.

LONDON, July 27.—Spanish 4s opened at 39¾ and reacted to 39¼. Yesterday's closing price was 38¼. The closing price to-day was 39⅛.

PARIS, July 27.—Spanish 4s opened at 39.65, against 38.10, yesterday's closing price. To-day's closing price was 39.25.

Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day, the market being influenced by Spain's pleading for peace. Subsequently they reacted on profit taking, and closed quiet.

BERLIN, July 27.—On the Boerse to-day Spanish 4s were animated and Internationals generally were quiet and steady. American securities were steady and Canadian Pacifics were dull. Bank and industrial shares were in good demand, especially iron shares.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—There was an all-round firmness on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were strong, and American securities were harder.

MADRID, July 27.—The big rise in prices on the Bourse here to-day is looked upon as denoting great confidence that peace between Spain and the United States will be concluded immediately.

Spanish 4s closed to-day at 63.00. Gold was quoted at 72.50.

TROOPS MAY GO TO MONTAUK

Surgeon General Sternberg Approves the Point as Winter Quarters.

RESULT OF HIS INSPECTION

Men of Shafter's Army Who Are Sick with Fever Would Be Left in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—If the recommendations of Surgeon General Sternberg are followed the soldiers of Gen. Shafter's army who are not already ill with fever will be brought back to this country as soon as possible and encamped at Montauk Point, N. Y.

Gen. Sternberg returned from his visit of inspection to Montauk Point to-day. Speaking of the place as a camp, he said that he was most favorably impressed. "I found the site an admirable one," he said, "and I am convinced that it would be an excellent place for the men now in Cuba. There they could regain their strength.

"The question of water supply was one about which there was some doubt. I found that plenty of water could be had by driving wells, though there is no running fresh water. I shall certainly recommend Montauk Point as well adapted for the accommodation of the men now in Cuba when it is determined to bring them home."

The Surgeon General was asked if he thought it likely that the troops now at Santiago would be removed to the Point.

"I don't know about that," he said. "I certainly think it would be a wise thing to bring them back, and if they are brought back I knew of no better place than Montauk Point to encamp them."

Asked if it would be safe to move the troops at this time, the Surgeon General said that it would provided proper precautions were exercised. "Of course," he said, "we would not bring the sick men back, but those who are well would be in much less danger at Montauk than where they now are. At the Point it would be possible to completely isolate every case of fever as it appeared, while the whole camp could be isolated so as not to endanger the health of any community."

The only reason for keeping any troops at Santiago after the departure of the Spanish prisoners, except enough regiments to garrison the town, is said to be that the best place to fight the fever is right there. This has been the view taken by the War Department authorities; but the opinion of the Surgeon General, that it would be wise to move them to Montauk Point, is likely to have powerful weight in determining what disposition is to be made of the men. In case the Fifth Corps is brought back, it is presumed that enough volunteer regiments will be sent down to protect the town from recapture at the hands of Spanish forces from Manzanillo or Holguin.

As to the question of transportation, Col. Hecker, Chief of the bureau, said to-day that the Quartermaster's Department had enough ships to take care of the Puerto Rico expedition and bring back Shafter's army at the same time. It now controls seventy vessels, whose total capacity is a trifle over 40,000 men This does not include the four big auxiliary cruisers, Yale, Harvard, St. Louis, and St. Paul, which are borrowed from the navy, and which can carry 8,000 more. With such a fleet, it will not be necessary for Shafter's army to be kept at Santiago until the Puerto Rico expedition is finished, if it is decided to bring it back to this country sooner than that.

YELLOW FEVER CASES, 2,924.

Of Ten Deaths in Shafter's Army Five Were Caused by the Scourge.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—At 10 o'clock the War Department posted the following:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—Reports of yesterday show total sick 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever, 639; cases of fever returned to duty, 538.

"Death list for yesterday: First Lieut. A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever, Siboney; Privates James A. Marine, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Dollard, Company C, Thirty-Third Michigan, yellow fever; William Francis Poore, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers, typhoid fever; T. H. Mahoney, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Corp. Charles E. Wangle, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Civilian Teamsters E. G. Coba and Moore Stuart, both yellow fever. All at Siboney. Privates Albert Dergundo, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever, and Charles Clemmens, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever, both with regiments.

"Deaths not previously reported: Privates Brooley, Company G, First Infantry, dysentery, July 17; J. Laine, Company G, Ninth Infantry, dysentery, July 19; G. T. McLenathan, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; W. E. Hamill, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Andrew Johnson, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Walter Wischman, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, Company I, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia. July 25; colored soldier name unknown, July 21 at detention hospital. SHAFTER, Major General."

IMMUNES FAIL TO GET AWAY.

In Addition to the Two Regiments at New Orleans, Four More Are Likely to Go to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The two regiments of so-called "immunes" ordered from New Orleans to Santiago to form the garrison of the town have not, so far as the War Department is informed, sailed for their destination, although the transport Berlin has been at New Orleans for two or three days. It is said the trouble is that the crew is afraid of going to Santiago on account of yellow fever.

In addition to the First and Second Regiments of "immunes" to be sent on the Berlin, the War Department is considering the advisability of dispatching four more of these regiments to Santiago. Gen. Shafter has asked for at least two more regiments, having found that two will not be sufficient for garrisoning the city, and it is considered not improbable that the Third Regiment, at Macon, Ga.; the Fifth, at Columbus, Miss.; the Ninth, at New Orleans, and the Tenth, at Augusta, Ga., will be selected for this service. Of these, the Ninth and Tenth are colored regiments, and, with the exception of the Ninth, which was recruited in New Orleans, none of them have any right to be called "immune," being in fact no more proof against yellow fever and other tropical ills than any other regiments raised in the Southern States. The Ninth is said to include a number of negroes who have actually had the yellow fever, but the other regiments have been enlisted from the same material as went to make up the other volunteer regiments. It is looked upon as a sort of retribution that, having tacitly laid claim to being "immune" by enlisting in these regiments, men should be sent to garrison a yellow fever stronghold who will be in just as much danger from the fever as the men who will be withdrawn to make way for them.

The President has appointed Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones of the Tenth Cavalry to the vacant Colonelcy in the Tenth Regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry, (Immunes.) This officer was promoted in recognition of his meritorious services while in command of a company of the Tenth Cavalry during the terrible fighting around Santiago. The regiment of which Capt. Jones is appointed Colonel is composed entirely of colored men, recruited in the South, and is booked for speedy service in the West Indies, either at Santiago or in Puerto Rico. Capt. J. M. Lee of the Ninth Infantry, who was originally appointed Colonel of this immune regiment, declined the commission, as he preferred to remain with his old regiment.

TRANSPORTS CAUSING TROUBLE.

Washington Officials Cannot Understand the Delay in Returning the Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—What appears to be inexcusable delay in returning the transports sent to Santiago with the Shafter expedition is causing the Transportation Department of the army great annoyance. The department has been trying to get these ships back here for weeks, but they are coming back with provoking slowness. So long as they had to be unloaded at sea, this delay was accounted for, but now that the vessels are alongside the docks in the harbor, the officials here do not understand why their cargoes are not discharged more promptly. The ships are wanted, some of them, for the Puerto Rico expedition, and others are to be gotten rid of as soon as possible. Some of these ships are being paid for at the rate of $400 or $500 a day, and the Government naturally desires to have them put to some better use than lying in the Harbor of Santiago.

With a view to hastening the unloading of the transports, fifty stevedores were sent down on the Port Victor and fifty men on another transport recently sailing for Santiago. The War Department has adopted the plan of assigning an officer of the Quartermaster's or Commissary Department to each transport. That officer represents the two departments while on board the ship, and is held responsible for the ship and for the subsistence stores aboard. This was not the case with the first expedition, and the consequence was that there was inextricable confusion and great waste of food supplies.

HUNGRY SPANIARDS SURRENDER.

Garrison at Caimanera Lays Down Its Arms—Mines to be Taken Up.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 26.—Col. Ewers returned to Santiago last night after receiving the surrender of the Spanish troops at Caimanera. He was accompanied by Mr. Brooks, the British Consul, and officers from Caimanera. Col. Ewers will probably return home here after consulting with Gen. Shafter.

Caimanera was found to be strongly defended. Rifle pits and earthworks completely surround the village. Only the smokestack of the Sandoval, the Spanish gunboat sunk at that place, is visible above the water, and it is improbable that she can be raised.

The Spanish troops at Caimanera are a ragged and hungry lot. Ensign Pratt, who had charge of the launch from the Marblehead, which took Col. Ewers to Caimanera, says the Spaniards asked for permission to fire off their field pieces, muzzle-loading guns, because they could not unload them.

The Marblehead went up toward Caimanera this morning for the purpose of raising the mines there.

CUBANS LEAVE CAMP McCALLA.

Departure of the Allies Marked by Ceremonies.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 27.—All the Cuban troops at Camp McCalla were transferred this morning to Caimanera. They will camp there, awaiting orders. They expect to go to Santiago.

The parting between the United States marines and their Cuban allies was marked by ceremony. A guard was drawn up, and the Cubans shouted "Viva Americanos!" "Viva Cuba Libre!" and "Viva McCalla!" It is generally conceded that they have been of great service to the marines. The latter remain in their original camp.

SOLDIERS' CONDUCT EULOGIZED.

Inspector Gen. Breckinridge Speaks in High Terms of Their Bravery.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Inspector General Breckinridge, who had been a member of Gen. Shafter's staff, called at the White House this afternoon and personally described to the President the conditions existing there when he left, July 20. He spoke particularly of the remarkable enthusiasm displayed by the United States troops there and of their cool, brave conduct under fire.

Supplies for Massachusetts Boys.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Norwegian fruit steamer Alfred Dumois, which was selected to carry a large quantity of medicines and supplies from the Volunteer Aid Association for the Massachusetts boys at Santiago and Guantanamo, to-day started on her voyage to Port Antonio, Jamaica. The shipment on the Dumois amounts to forty-five tons, and consists of articles most needed by the soldiers at the front.

Captured Battle Flag Received.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The second captured battle flag was received at the War Department to-day with a brief note from Gen. Shafter, as follows:

"Fragment of Spanish flag captured by the Thirteenth United States Infantry at San Juan July 1."

A LETTER FROM SANTIAGO.

Private West of the Seventy-first Tells of the Conditions There.

A letter has been received in Flushing, Borough of Queens, from Frederick West of Flushing, a member and nurse of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, now at Santiago. Mr. West says that there are about 300 wounded soldiers in the hospital ship Relief. He says, in part:

We are working night and day caring for the wounded. While we were ashore the hospital tents were fired at by the Spaniards on the hills, and one physician and two of the ambulance corps were wounded. The Spanish have no respect for the Red Cross flag at all. They seem to be trying to kill all the officers, doctors, and ambulance corps men. They fire on anything, no matter what it is. While attending the wounded I met Dr. George Van De Water of the Seventy-first Regiment and had a long talk with him. He says he buried fifteen of the Seventy-first boys on July 4. You cannot realize the suffering there is here.

I have seen a lot of Cubans that we are fighting for. All they do is a little scout duty, and then when there is a battle they follow up and rob the dead. They are as bad as the Spaniards.

NO MONEY LEFT IN SANTIAGO.

Shafter Says There Is Nothing to Do Business with in the Town.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The War Department to-day made public the following dispatch, received from Gen. Shafter, in response to a query by the department as to ships being turned away from Santiago:

"SANTIAGO, July 26.—Press reports not true. I only know of three ships having arrived, one from Kingston, the others from the United States. The Bratton has sold its cargo. A ship from New Orleans has sold only a part of its cargo. The Captain tells me he is going away to-night. I think he will sell before he leaves.

"The trouble is that they did not expect to pay any duty and arrived here without money. The Spanish customs as applied to Spanish subjects only has been collected and the 20 cents per ton as ordered by the Secretary. I discovered this morning an attempt on the part of the municipal authorities to collect a local tax of 40 cents per 100 kilos, in this instance amounting to $2,500. I have already settled this matter by ordering its non-collection.

"The fact is, there is no money here to do business, and merchants are very timid about making purchases, fearing the effect of the Red Cross supplies, which really are feeding the town. The New Orleans man, for instance, brought twenty-nine head of cattle, which he sold at $85 per head; the person buying kills one a day, selling the meat at 70 cents per pound. Of course, only a few people buy. The first week we were here people were starving to death, and I think a few now are dying from the effects of starvation. I am positive, however, that the customs have been honestly administered. SHAFTER, Major General."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: G. W. Tuttle, Chase Mills; N. H. Carter, Pitcairn; William R. Hill, Quarryville; Jessie B. Smith, Pottersville.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR CLASH

Gen. Merritt's Disagreement with Capt. Whiting.

DELAY OF THE MONADNOCK

Military Leader Said to Have Given a "Hurry" Order That Was Resented by His Associate.

HONOLULU, July 20.—There was a serious clash between Gen. Merritt and Capt. Whiting of the monitor Monadnock during the brief stay of the Newport, Merritt's flagship, in this harbor.

The Monadnock and the collier Nero arrived here on July 4, but, as it was found necessary to make extensive changes in the monitor's condensing machinery in order to secure fresh water for the long trip to Manila, the vessels did not get away till July 13.

The General, it is said, suggested to the Captain that he was remaining here too long, and in effect, though not formally, ordered Capt. Whiting to proceed at once on his voyage. The Captain is said to have replied that his vessel was not built for a long voyage, and that he would be endangering the lives of his men if he were to sail before the repairs then in progress were completed. These changes, he said, were being made as rapidly as possible, the men working day and night.

The Captain also added that he belonged to the navy, and not to the army, and, when he reached Manila, he would report to Admiral Dewey and be under his orders. The Monitor's commander kept his word, and, after the changes in the ship's condenser were complete, he sailed for Manila.

IRENE INCIDENT EXPLAINED.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch from Shanghai to-day says an official statement from Prince Henry of Prussia in regard to the Irene incident at Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, has been published in the Ost-Asiatische-Lloyd. It says the Irene went to Subig Bay to take off some Spanish women and children who were in distress. At Isla Grande the German warship happened to meet a steamer belonging to the insurgents, which left without any difficulty arising. On returning the Irene met, outside Manila Bay, two United States cruisers, which did not speak her.

In conclusion the statement sets forth that the removal of the women and children was "effected from motives of humanity, and with a strict observance of the rules of neutrality."

TRANSPORTS PASS HONOLULU.

HONOLULU, July 20.—The Ohio, Para, Valencia, and Indiana, four vessels of the third fleet of transports which returned to Honolulu on account of an accident to the Indiana, were delayed here about twenty-four hours, and sailed again for Manila on the 9th. There was some defect in the boilers of the Indiana. The Monadnock and the Nero sailed on the 13th. During the monitor's stay in port Capt. Whiting had considerable change made in her condensing apparatus and in means for ventilating the engine and boiler rooms. On the trip down the engineers and firemen suffered greatly from the heat.

E. L. Greene of Portland, who shipped as a stoker on the Monadnock, was sent to the insane asylum on the 12th inst. Greene is a dentist, and had a lucrative practice when the war broke out. He has a brother who graduated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and is with the fleet off Santiago. It is believed that rest will speedily restore him. Greene's condition is a result of the excessive heat of the fireroom.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, July 27.—Discussing the Philippine question, the Japanese press generally favors the retention of the islands by the United States. There would be no objection to their transfer to Great Britain.

Japan's interests, however, forbid their passing into the hands of Germany or of any other Continental power. In any event, the Japanese press regards the scheme of an insurgent republic in the Philippines as entirely impracticable.

WOUNDED AT THE HOSPITALS.

The Men Under the Care of Surgeons Are Doing Well.

The men who were taken off the Relief Tuesday afternoon and placed in Bellevue Hospital wards were doing well yesterday. All the men, including those of the Seneca, who are housed in the Sturgis Pavilion, said yesterday morning that they had had a good night's rest. All expect to recover quickly, and they expressed anxiety to get back to their regiments.

The wounded soldiers at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island all continue to improve, and some of them are nearly well enough to be discharged from the Surgeon's care. Many of them spend the greater part of the day wandering about Staten Island, and everywhere they attract great interest.

The condition of Lieut. W. W. Fiscus, who is at Fort Wadsworth Hospital, is considerably improved. On Sunday afternoon he was thought to be dying, and his family was at his side. He rallied, and the Surgeons say he has a chance of recovery.

The condition of Lieut. Alexander L. Dade of the Third Cavalry, who is suffering from typhoid at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. John W. Sprague, Clifton, was unchanged yesterday. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

LETTERS FOR THE YANKEE.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller of the auxiliary naval force, commanding the Third District, with headquarters on the New Hampshire, announced yesterday that letters for the Yankee should now be addressed to Key West, Fla. The fleet of this district, with commanders and landings, is as follows.

Aileen, Lieut. W. R. Addicks, Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J.
Elfrida, Lieut. M. A. Orlopp, Fort Hancock.
Enquirer, Lieut. W. H. Stayton, foot East Twenty-eighth Street.
Free Lance, Lieut. T. C. Zerega, Bath Beach, N. Y.
Huntress, Lieut. F. Parker, Bath Beach, N. Y.
Jason, Lieut. G. I. Jones, Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Nahant, Lieut. E. M. Harmon, Tompkinsville, S. I.
Restless, Lieut. A. H. Day, Bath Beach, N. Y.

NEWS FROM THE ARMORIES.

About 300 former members of the Twelfth Regiment who were rejected by the army surgeons at Camp Townsend signed the payroll at the Twelfth Regiment armory last night for the pay due them for the time they were in camp. Whether or not they will receive it is a question.

Major D. C. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment last night announced that he had decided to accept the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth in response to a petition presented to him and signed by every officer and man of the command. Major McCarthy at first declined to accept the honor on the grounds that he had not the time and could not afford to hold the office.

Funeral of Private O'Meally.

The funeral of Private Michael O'Meally of Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry, took place yesterday. The body was taken from the Marine Hospital to Fort Wadsworth. The coffin was wrapped in the flag. The post Chaplain conducted the services. The body was taken on the Government boat to Long Island and buried at Cypress Hills.

Dinner to Cervera and Staff.

ANNAPOLIS, July 27.—Admiral and Mrs. McNair entertained Admiral Cervera and his staff, who are prisoners at the academy, at a dinner to-night. Eleven courses were served, and the table was decorated with American Beauty and La France roses. Those present were Admiral Cervera, Lieut Cervera, Commodore Paredes, Capt. Eulate, Capt. Moreu, Admiral and Mrs. McNair, Commander and Mrs. White, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Moore, and Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Capt. Hutchins.

FRENCH EMBASSY'S APPEAL.

Claims that the Capture of the Merchant Steamship Olinde Rodrigues Was Not Justified.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The French Embassy has called the attention of the State Department to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the French merchant steamship Olinde Rodrigues, and has requested the immediate release of that steamer. This action was taken simultaneously with a protest from the French Transatlantic Steamship Company against the seizure. To-day the State Department submitted all the papers in the case to the Department of Justice, with a view to getting an opinion on the legal questions involved in the seizure.

Mr. Edward K. Jones of New York is here in behalf of the owners of the steamer, and was in conference to-day with the authorities of the State Department and Department of Justice. The grounds of the representations by the embassy are that the Rodrigues was engaged in ordinary mercantile pursuits at the time she was captured by a United States warship and taken far out of her course to Charleston, S. C., where she is now detained to the great inconvenience and loss, it is alleged, of her owners and passengers.

She also has on board the official mail of the French Government, destined to the French Minister at Port au Prince. It is said that her manifest shows she was not intending to enter a blockaded port, and that her destination was a neutral port. The representations also state that she was in the open sea, nine miles off the blockaded coast, at the time of her seizure. The representations of the French Embassy are those usually made in behalf of French interests, and there is no disposition at the State Department to regard them as other than a friendly inquiry, with a view to getting at the facts of the case, and remedying them if good grounds are made out against the capture.

MINNESOTA'S NEW CAPITOL.

Dedicated by the Only Surviving War Governor—Senator Davis on Anglo-American Relations.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—With great ceremony, in the presence of an immense concourse of people this afternoon, the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, Territorial Governor, only survivor of the famous Union War Governor, ex-Secretary of War and ex-United States Senator, laid the cornerstone of Minnesota's new capitol building in this city. This two-million dollar building was designed by Cass Gilbert of Chicago, and is being constructed of granite from St. Cloud, with Georgia marble for superstructure and trimmings.

Archbishop Ireland prayed. The principal oration was delivered by United States Senator Cushman R. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the benediction was pronounced by the venerable Bishop Whipple of the Episcopal Church. In the course of his address Senator Davis said:

"It was not until very recently that Great Britain and the United States looked each other in the face with any sign of recognition of their political relationship. It is well for them, for civilization, for national independence, and for personal freedom that they have begun to do so. The isolation of England from the other States of Europe is manifest. Her isolation from the United States has always existed, and principally as the result of petty differences as to boundaries, fisheries, sterile treaties, and small-conflicting policies in other respects.

"The United States has been isolated by a special policy and by its geographical position. This coalescence of nationalities has been accomplished by a vast territorial acquisition by the European States by which the Continent of Africa has been partitioned among them. The general direction of this movement in Africa is toward the Orient.

"It is not necessary to elaborate upon the interests of the United States in the present and in the prospective situation. The maritime, commercial, and political genius of the American people will not permit their Government to be indifferent to them. It will not suffer the United States to be the China of the West."

YOUNG WOMAN'S INSANE ACT.

Jumps from an Elevated Railway Platform and Breaks Both Arms.

Annie Ryzigka, a Polish woman, about twenty-three years of age, while in a fit of insanity last night, jumped from the platform of the up-town elevated railway station at Second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street to the ground below, a distance of twenty feet. Both arms were broken, and she also sustained internal injuries. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where, in spite of her injuries, she became so violent that it was necessary to put her into a strait-jacket.

Many passengers were on the railway platform at the time, but none of them saw the woman in time to prevent the act. Thomas Fox of 102 Delancey Street, the proprietor of an employment bureau, who was with the girl at the time, says that she had been employed until Tuesday at 228 Second Street, and that she applied to him yesterday for a place. He was taking her to one on Seventy-eighth Street, when she suddenly left him and, before he could stop her, had jumped off the platform. He had not previously, he said, noticed anything unusual in her demeanor.

At 228 Second Street, the number given as the woman's former place of employment, no person could be found who knows anything of her.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Is Ready to Take the Mount Pleasant Assessment to the Highest Court.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Despite the order of the referee in the case of William Rockefeller against the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant, directing a sweeping cut in the assessment placed on Mr. Rockefeller's property in that town, the present Board of Assessors is proceeding along the old lines, and says it intends to place the assessed valuation at the high figures and leave the matter to the courts. The assessed valuation will be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

On Saturday Frank V. Millard, counsel for the Assessors, will oppose the confirmation of the report and order before Justice Barnard, at Poughkeepsie. Harry P. Dykman, counsel for Mr. Rockefeller, has received instructions to spare neither time, labor, nor money in pushing the case through to the highest court if necessary. Mr. Dykman believes the report will be confirmed and any further appeals to the court will have to be made by the Assessors.

A DINNER AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Astor Entertains in Honor of Prince Victor Emanuel.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—One of the most brilliant receptions and dinners of the season was held last evening at Beechwood by Mrs. Astor, it being the first of a series of similar entertainments there. The dinner last evening was in honor of Prince Victor Emanuel. The celebrated Astor gold service was used, as well as Mrs. Astor's favorite table decorations, American Beauty roses, in profusion, over 400 being in use.

The guests included Prince Victor Emanuel, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Baroness Selliere, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, the Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, Mr. Herbert R. Bishop, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12 A. M.—601 Water Street, occupied by C. Howard; no damage.
2:50 A. M.—Eighty-first Street and Eighth Avenue; no damage.
8:25 A. M.—409 East Tenth Street, occupied by McEntre & Wall; damage, $1,000.
9:45 A. M.—69 Thompson Street; no damage.
11:25 A. M.—130 Attorney Street; damage, $5.
11:10 A. M.—1,609 First Avenue, occupied by J. Gardner; damage, $10.
8:30 P. M.—783 Broadway, occupied by Bernard & Son; damage, $10,000.
10:15 P. M.—178 Orchard Street; damage slight.

"BIG SIX'S" ELECTION.

Most of the Offices Secured by the Anti-Administrationists.

The annual election of Typographical Union No. 6 proved somewhat of a surprise to the Administration Party, which, according to the latest returns from the various chapels after midnight, showed that it was badly beaten, and that most of the offices were secured by the Anti-Administration Party.

The antis were laughing over a neat trick that they played on the administrationists on the day that the caucuses of both parties were held. The administrationists had two favorites for candidates for President, John H. Maxwell and Charles Maxwell, who, although of the same name, are not related to each other. The antis held their caucus at Arlington Hall in St. Mark's Place, and a large number of them were sent to the administration caucus that was being held in Clarendon Hall to urge the nomination of John H. Maxwell, who was considered as the weaker of the two Maxwells. The wicked antis succeeded in their design, and John H. Maxwell was nominated by the administrationists, while the antis put up James P. Farrell of The Financial Chronicle chapel.

The returns from the various chapels came in very slowly last night, as the members of each chapel vote at their respective headquarters, and it was after midnight that the ballots in the principal offices were counted. Farrell was elected President by a vote of 1,655, against 1,129 for Maxwell. John H. Delaney, administration candidate for Vice President, was declared elected, and the vote for Secretary-Treasurer, the only salaried office in the union, stood 1,467 for Jerome F. Healy, administration, to 1,305 for Thomas E. Skipper, Anti-Administration.

The other offices were nearly all carried by the anti-administrationists: Samuel Mahood, anti-administration, Trustee; Edward F. Cassidy, M. S. Freeman, and William J. Robinson, anti-administration, Auditors; Alexander Gray, Jay Finn, and Thomas J. Mulcahey, anti-administration, and Barnett Greenberg, administration, delegates to the International Typographical Union; Thomas J. Robinson, administration, Sergeant at Arms.

HENRY GADE IS DEAD.

Well-Known Business Man Succumbed to an Attack of Paralysis.

Henry Gade, well known in business circles in this city as the founder and proprietor of the paper and twine concern at 349 Broome Street, and as the member of an old New York family, was stricken with paralysis Monday and died last night at his home, 102 East Fourth Street. He was a bachelor and forty-seven years old.

Monday morning he arose in high spirits, ate breakfast with his brother, William F. Gade, and his sister Miss F. Gade, and went to his room humming a tune, preparatory to going to his office. As he did not return as soon as customary, Miss Gade went to his room. She found him on the floor in an unconscious condition. Physicians worked to revive him, but he did not regain his senses, and succumbed at 8:30 last evening. No arrangements for the funeral had been made last night.

William Gade, his father, who died fourteen years ago, lived for years in the three-story brick-front home at 102 East Fourth Street. In those days it was a residential section dignified with the homes of many representative New Yorkers, and the family refused to follow the march into the present fashionable districts.

Henry Gade started his career in a banker's office on Wall Street, and although young at the time, was cashier with power of attorney for a then prominent banker during the troublous days ensuing after "Black Friday," Sept. 24, 1869. Leaving Wall Street he set himself to establish a business in paper and twine at 349 Broome Street, where by persistent effort he succeeded.

He was a member of the Arion Society, and identified with the Metropolitan Museum of Atr, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Scientific Alliance.

TWO DROWNED AT HOLLY BEACH

Philadelphia Woman Tried to Save a Child and Both Went Down.

HOLLY BEACH, N. J., July 27.—There was a sad double drowning here to-day. Jean Farley of Phoenixville, Penn., ten years old, was bathing in the surf, and went so far out that the waves carried her seaward. The child screamed, and there was great excitement on the beach. Mrs. Emilie Spooner, thirty-five years old, of Philadelphia, was one of the bathers. She was lying on the sand when the child first screamed, and at once plunged in to rescue her. She was a good swimmer, and was soon at the child's side.

Mrs. Spooner was in the act of straightening up to grasp Jean when she threw her arms about Mrs. Spooner's neck and clung on. Mrs. Spooner tried to break the child's grasp, but the little one held tightly, and in a few seconds both sank. A little later Mrs. Spooner's body was brought ashore, but the child's remains could not be found.

TELEGRAPH TO STANLEY FALLS.

Line to be Laid in Central Africa by an American.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Chronicle announces that an expedition, headed by "an American who has seen much service in the Congo district," will leave Europe a month hence to lay a line of telegraph from the western shore of Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa, to Stanley Falls.

The King of the Belgians will bear the entire expense of the undertaking.

Woman Killed by a Fall.

In getting off an up-town Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street last night, a woman, about seventy-five years old, fell and fractured her skull. She died without recovering consciousness half an hour later in the Manhattan Hospital. The conductor of the car, Joseph C. Miller, of 405 West Fiftieth Street, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The police found a slip of paper in the woman's dress, and on it was written the address of "Jennie Hines, 167 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street." Policeman McCue took Miss Hines to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, but she was unable to identify the body. It was removed to the Morgue.

Two Attempt Suicide in Same Cell.

Two men arrested for trivial offenses attempted suicide in the same cell, No. 4, at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, within three hours and a half last evening by hanging themselves with their suspenders. The second attempt was made after the first would-be suicide had been removed to another cell. The men are John F. Shaw, forty-four years old, an engineer, married, who refused to give his address, and William Tennan, thirty years old, a laborer, who said he had no home. Shaw was charged with intoxication, and Tennan with creating a disturbance in a boarding house. Tennan was unconscious when discovered.

Broker C. E. Marston Missing.

A general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters for Charles E. Marston, a broker having offices at 443 Produce Exchange and living with his brother, William H. Marston, with whom he is in business, at 112 West Forty-fourth Street. Marston has been missing since 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. His brother is ill at his residence, and is much alarmed at the missing man's disappearance.

A Fire in Broadway.

Fire started in the five-story brownstone-front building at 738 Broadway shortly after 8 o'clock last night. Two alarms were sent in, filling Broadway with fire engines, hose carts, and hook and ladder wagons for two or three blocks and stopping cable cars for more than half an hour. The fire started on the third floor, which is occupied by J. Bernhard's Sons, clothing manufacturers, and extended to the fourth floor, occupied by C. Buschner, dealer in trimmings. The damage was $12,000.

Sent to Jail for Contempt of Court.

United States Deputy Marshals Blake and McAviney yesterday arrested Sidney Henry, a dealer in type-writing stencil paper at 112 Fulton Street, on an attachment issued by Judge Lacombe for contempt of court in disobeying an injunction restraining him from manufacturing a certain style of paper for which the A. B. Dick Company claims to hold a patent. Henry was arraigned before Judge Lacombe yesterday afternoon and sentenced to two days' imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail.

CELEBRATIONS IN HAWAII

News of Annexation Is Received in the Islands with Many Noisy Demonstrations.

WANT SEWALL FOR GOVERNOR

Citizens Subscribe $15,000 to Defray Expenses of Ceremonies at the Formal Raising of the Stars and Stripes.

HONOLULU, July 20.—The steamship Coptic arrived from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th inst., with the important news that the United States Senate had ratified the Newlands resolution making Hawaii a part of the United States. Long before the vessel had reached the harbor it was known that the steamer brought annexation news, the information being signaled to the Mohican.

Whistles of foundries, mills, and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned. Fireworks were set off, and 100 guns were fired on the grounds of the Executive Building. At the same time the Hawaiian band marched through the streets to the wharf playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the Executive Building.

President Dole was at his beach home when the steamer was sighted. He hurried into town and reached the wharf as the steamer tied up. Capt. Sealby of the Coptic was presented a silver cup by the citizens of Honolulu for bringing the news. The cup bore the inscription:

"Annexation. Presented by the citizens to Captain Inman Sealby, R. N. R., who brought the good news to Honolulu."

The leading men of Honolulu met to-day and recommended Harold M. Sewall, United States Minister to Hawaii, for Governor of the islands. It had been generally thought that President Dole would be their choice.

The committee of the Honolulu Annexation Club and the Executive Council have held sessions daily, and have arranged the official programme of exercises, subject, of course, to any changes Admiral Miller may suggest. In the morning there will be a combined naval and military parade, consisting of men from the warships and the full strength of the National Guard.

After parading the principal streets the procession will move to the Government building, where President Dole, the Cabinet, Admiral Miller and staff, Minister Sewall, Consul General Heywood, and others will assemble. The literary exercises will first take place, together with the singing of patriotic American airs.

President Dole will then deliver an address and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired as the Hawaiian flag is lowered. The audience will then sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the accompaniment of the band, when Admiral Miller will hoist the Stars and Stripes, which will be saluted by twenty-one guns.

If President McKinley sends a proclamation it will be read by Admiral Miller previous to the hoisting of Old Glory. Minister Sewall, Consul General Heywood, and others will deliver short addresses, and the ceremony will close with the presentation by President Dole of an American flag to the Hawaiian National Guard. The flag is the original silk one used by the Boston battalions in 1893, when the warship was here. In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks, and the government buildings will be illuminated on a magnificent scale.

Funds for the Festivities Raised.

A banquet will be given to Admiral Miller and a ball will follow at the Opera House. The citizens have subscribed $15,000 for the day's celebration.

Returning steamers from other islands all report an enthusiastic reception of the annexation news, and scenes similar to those which occurred in Honolulu. Preparations were at once made in all the towns to celebrate officially the raising of the Stars and Stripes by Admiral Miller in this city.

Speculators already are cornering the supply of Hawaiian coins and postage stamps.

The banks have commenced to use the war revenue stamps on checks and drafts, a consignment having been sent on the Coptic.

After the receipt of the news of annexation President Dole said: "I think the statutes will go on just as they are now until Congress has time to fix them permanently. I feel confident that all Hawaiians who are voters now will continue to be so. I think the legislation by Congress will be slow. The present system will be kept up for some time. There will be some hesitation about making radical changes.

"I have strong hopes that the land policy will not be interrupted. Congress will probably pass a supplementary law, which will allow our land system to go on. This, it is probable from my knowledge of affairs, will be carried out. Senator Morgan said when he was here that the systems we have are better for us than the American system, and Mr. Morgan is one of our best friends.

"The news of annexation consummates the efforts and the main policy of the present Government from the time when it was initiated as "provisional" through the time when it was recognized by the governments of the earth to the time when it has been received into the bosom of the greatest republic and one of the most powerful states that the world has ever known."

Political Prisoners Pardoned.

The Council of State has pardoned more than 200 prisoners, most of whom were under sentence for taking part in the uprising of 1895. The men have had liberty under parole. The pardon restores their civil rights.

The Board of Immigration has decided to allow the planters to import 2,875 Japanese laborers. Most of the men will be for new plantations. A member of the Cabinet was asked what effect annexation would have on the Japanese immigration muddle and what was its present status.

The reply was that the whole matter had been transferred to Washington some time ago and it was probable that the Hawaiian authorities would hear no more of it.

Mr. Shamanura, the Japanese Minister Resident, left for Yokohama on the 14th. Several months ago he applied for leave to visit his home. His request was granted. His going at this time, therefore, has no political significance whatever, though he says that annexation will do away with a Minister Resident and allow the Hawaiians only a Consul General.

TO RAISE THE FLAG AT HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—The cruiser Philadelphia, flying the flag of Admiral Miller, sailed for Honolulu at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Admiral Miller will represent the United States Navy in the formal raising of the flag over the Hawaiian Islands.

The cruiser steamed down the bay to the accompaniment of a thousand whistles and the booming of cannon on Alcatraz and Angel Islands, as they fired the Admiral's salute of thirteen guns.

Just before the Philadelphia started Admiral Miller made a brief statement concerning his mission. He said:

"I cannot say just what part I will play in the ceremony, except that I will represent the United States Navy. I do not think that the ceremony will await the coming of the Commissioners, but will probably take place in a day or two after my arrival in Honolulu. The ceremony will undoubtedly be a most elaborate affair."

Admiral Miller would not say whether he would personally raise the flag, but intimated that he would not.

Barracks for New York Men Planned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—New York volunteers are making plans for accommodations in the Hawaiian Islands. Col. Barber, who will precede the regiment to make preparation for its reception, will carry plans for the barracks to be built at Honolulu. These plans are the work of Corp. Susdorf of Company B and have been drawn since the arrival of the regiment here. It was officially given out at Army Headquarters to-day that the first battalion of the New York volunteer regiment would sail for Honolulu next Saturday morning.

Queen Liliuokalani Has a Cancer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Post says: Queen Liliuokalani, who recently left here for Honolulu, has been suffering from a cancer on the right side of the neck over the jugular vein for many months, and that she can live but a short time.

Receipts from State Liquor Tax.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—Excise Commissoner Lyman to-day announced that the total receipts from the issue and transfer of liquor tax certificates and from fines and penalties from May 1, 1898, to date were $12,007,994.81, which is $291,000 in excess of the total receipts for the same period of last year.

NEW CHAPTERS OF CERVERA'S DEFEAT

More Reports of the Battle of July Third Made Public.

FEATS OF THE GLOUCESTER

How the Converted Yacht Played Havoc with Dread Destroyers.

Incidents of the Conflict as Viewed from the New York, the Indiana, and the Texas.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following reports of Capt. Chadwick of the New York, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Philip of the Texas, and Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester on the destruction of Cervera's fleet, which were included in Admiral Sampson's report, were made public to-day:

FROM SAMPSON'S FLAGSHIP.

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate,
Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this ship in the action of yesterday, during and following the sortie of Admiral Cervera's squadron:

2. The ship had started at 8:50 for the army landing at Siboney, the Commander in Chief having an appointment with the General commanding the army. A few minutes after the crew had been called to quarters for Sunday inspection, firing was heard, and a ship was seen leaving the harbor entrance. The helm was at once put over, the crew called to general quarters, signal "Close in toward the harbor entrance and attack vessels" made, orders given to spread all fires, and the ship headed back for the enemy, whose vessels were seen successively coming out at a high speed. The flagship Infanta Maria Teresa was first, then another armored cruiser of the same class, (which turned out to be the Vizcaya,) followed by the Cristobal Colon and armored cruiser, (Oquendo,) and the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton.

The New York's First Fire.

3. The nearer ships had immediately engaged, and by the time we were off the entrance, one, the flagship, was already afire and was soon ashore; the Indiana and Gloucester were actively engaged with the torpedo boats. This ship fired some four-inch shells at the one nearer the port toward which she was already headed and seemed attempting to return; but she was already practically out of the fight. The boiler of the more advanced one had blown up, showing a vast column of condensed steam. During the time the batteries, whose line of fire we had crossed, close to, repeatedly fired upon us, but without effect. No return was made to this fire. A shell from the west battery fell within 200 yards of the ship when we were over four miles to the westward, and we had thought ourselves entirely out of range.

This ship stood on, leaving the Gloucester, which had shown herself so capable, to look after the survivors in the torpedo boats. By this time a second cruiser was ashore and burning, (the Almirante Oquendo,) while the third, the Vizcaya, and the Cristobal Colon were still steaming rapidly westward. The Indiana was now signaled (11:26 A. M.) to return to her blockading position to look after anything which might be there. Very shortly the Vizcaya turned shoreward, smoke began to issue from her after part, and by the time that she was ashore on the reef at Acerraderos (fifteen miles west of Santiago) she was ablaze. The Iowa had signaled a little before that she had surrendered, and stopped off this place, where she gave much assistance in the rescue of the Vizcaya's people.

4. This ship stood on in chase of the Cristobal Colon, with, ahead of us, the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas, and Vixen, the Oregon being much nearer in shore of the two headmost ships, but not in gunshot. We were rapidly increasing our speed.

5. It was evident, however, that the Colon would give us a lengthy chase, and at noon the crew left quarters and went to dinner.

The Colon Overhauled.

6. At about 12:50 the Oregon opened fire, and some of her shells were observed to strike beyond the Colon. This made her capture a foregone conclusion, and shortly after 1 o'clock she turned in toward shore and soon struck her colors. She had been beached at a small inlet known as Rio Torquino. By the time we arrived a boat was alongside her from the Brooklyn, and Capt. Cook, the boarding officer, came alongside this ship and reported. This ship then sent a boat to take possession, the commanding officer going in the boat.

I was received by the Commodore of the squadron, the Captain, Capt. de Navio Don Emilio Moreu, and Captain de Navio of the first class, Don José de Paredes y Chacon. The latter had been Civil Governor of Santiago, and had only just been attached to the squadron. I arranged for the transfer of the crew and officers, a division to each ship present, and the engineer force to be left aboard. While aboard, however, the Resolute arrived, and it was arranged to transfer the whole number to her.

7. I had taken with me the fleet Surgeon, an engineer, and the carpenter to examine and make secure everything necessary. The engineer reported to me that the Colon was making water aft. I had previously had soundings taken, and found eight feet at the bow and seventy at the stern, so that but a small portion of the ship was ashore. I returned as quickly as possible to the flagship to report the situation. The Oregon was signaled to take charge, and the men were hastened on board, a number sent also from the ship. Our work of closing water-tight doors, 7 C, was, however, of no avail, a large number of sea valves had been treacherously opened, and the valves were so broken as to make it impossible to close them. The ship thus slowly settled.

Rammed on the Beach.

At 7:30 the Colon came afloat and came out into deeper water. The officer in charge, Lieut. Commander Cogswell, had let go an anchor, but it was clear that if she went down in water of the depth in which she was she could never be recovered. This ship's stem was placed against her quarter, and later a line being taken from our own bow to hers, the Colon was forced in shore. It was by this time dark, but using a searchlight we were enabled to force the ship on the beach, the chain being paid out at the same time, she thus sank in a very moderate depth of water, and it is very probable she may be saved.

8. At 11 P. M. the flagship returned to Santiago, leaving the Texas and Oregon in charge of the prize.

9. Though the ship was not able to come to action with any of the larger ships on account of her distance to the eastward, every nerve was strained to do so, and all was done that could be done. Our speed had rapidly increased, so that we were going 16 knots at the end. We were immediately astern while all others were considerable to seaward. We were thus in a position to prevent a possible doubling to the rear and escape to the southeast.

10. The officers and crew, as they always have done, acted in the most enthusiastic and commendable manner. They have worked into so complete a system that the ship is practically instantaneously ready for action, and while all are deserving of commendation and credit, I think it no derogation from the deserts of others to particularly name Lieut. Commander Potter, to whom, as Executive Officer, so much of the ship's efficiency is due, and Chief Engineer McConnell, who has kept the machinery in the admirable order which has enabled us at all times to develop the ship's full speed. Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK,
Captain United States Navy, Commanding.
The Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

SEEN FROM THE INDIANA.

United States Ship Indiana, First Rate,
Off Santiago de Cuba,
July 4, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Indiana in the action of July 3 with the Spanish squadron off Santiago de Cuba:

2. At 9:37 A. M., while the crew was at quarters, preliminary to general muster, noted two guns fired from the Iowa and general signal, "Enemy's ships escaping," flying. At once cleared ship for action, and the crew was at the guns in a remarkably short time, all officers and men showing an alacrity that indicated clearly their pleasure at the opportunity offered them.

3. The Spanish squadron was seen emerging from the harbor, and in a few moments a general action ensued. The leading ship, which proved to be the Infanta Maria Teresa, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Cervera, was followed by the other vessels of the squadron, as follows: Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, and the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton. The enemy's vessels headed to the westward, and our ships headed in the same direction, keeping as nearly abreast of them as possible.

4. This ship fired on all of them as they came out, one by one, and continued the action later by firing principally on the Teresa, Oquendo, Furor, and Pluton. Several of our shells were seen to take effect on these vessels. Our secondary battery guns were directed principally on the destroyers, as also were the "six" guns. The destroyers were sunk through the agency of our guns and those of the Gloucester, which vessel had come up and engaged them close aboard.

5. The initial fire of the last two ships was directed at this vessel, but, although falling very close, struck the ship only twice, and without any injury to ship or crew.

Finding the Ranges.

6. Our ranges were obtained by stadimeter angles on Morro as the ships emerged, and then by angles on the tops of the rear ships. The ranges were from 4,500 to 3,000 yards, observed from the top. From the bridge I could see that our shooting was excellent and showed its effects. One of our 13-inch shells was seen to enter the Maria Teresa under the quarterdeck and explode, and that ship was observed on fire very shortly afterward.

7. About 10:15 A. M. observed the Maria Teresa and Oquendo on fire and heading for the beach, the fire from their guns having ceased. We then devoted our special attention to prevent the escape of the destroyers, which appeared more than a match for the Gloucester, she being the only small vessel near to engage them. They were soon seen to blow up, apparently struck by our "six" and six-pounders. We now fired our large guns at the Vizcaya, which was at long range; she made for the shore soon after, on fire, and battery silenced. These ships hauled down their colors as they made for the beach. The Spanish flagship hoisted the white flag as she grounded.

8. We now ceased firing. The Colon was observed well over the western horizon closely pursued by the Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas, off shore of her. The flagship New York, steaming full speed to the westward, as soon as the Vizcaya surrendered, signaled us "Go back and guard entrance of harbor." Several explosions were observed on board the burning ships. At noon turned and stood to the eastward for our station in obedience to the above signal. Observed the Harvard and several transports standing to the westward.

9. About 12:30 the Resolute came within hail and informed us by megaphone that a Spanish battleship was sighted to the eastward standing toward us. Later the Harvard passed, confirming the information, and adding that the ship was painted white. We made out the vessel ahead and stood for her with our guns bearing. She proved to be the Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa. She sent an officer on board and requested permission to enter the harbor. I referred him to the Commander in Chief. She then stood on to the westward and we resumed our station.

Value of Common Shells.

10. During this action we used no armor-piercing shell, except the smokeless powder six-pounders, and the good effect of the common shell is shown by the fires on the enemy's ships and the short time taken to disable them, without piercing their armor, and with almost no injury to ourselves.

11. The guns and mounts worked well, only two failures of electric primers being noted.

12. During the afternoon we sent boats with Surgeon on shore to the burning vessels to assist in caring for the wounded. The boats returned, bringing one wounded officer and seventeen men as prisoners.

13. Received also during the afternoon and night prisoners from the Gloucester and Hist, in all 7 officers and 217 men, who were to-day transferred to the St. Louis.

14. The conduct of the officers and crew was in every respect commendable. Coolness and good discipline prevailed, coupled with a marked enthusiasm. This desirable condition of affairs is largely due to the efforts of officers, and I desire to commend to the Commander in Chief the Executive Officer, Lieut. Commander John A. Rodgers, and all the officers of the ship for the part taken by the Indiana in bringing about this great victory and the complete destruction of the enemy's squadron. Very respectfully,

H. C. TAYLOR,
Captain, Commanding.
The Commander in Chief, United States Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station.

WORK OF THE TEXAS.

United States Ship Texas,
Off Santiago, July 4, 1898.

Sir: In accordance with the requirements of Article 437, Navy Regulations, I respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the part the Texas took in the engagement with the enemy yesterday:

At daylight on the morning of the 3d the Texas stood out from entrance to harbor, taking day blockading position about three miles from the Morro, the Morro bearing north-northeast. At 9:35, the Morro bearing north by east, 12 degrees east, distant 5,100 yards, the enemy's ships were sighted standing out of the harbor. Immediately general signal 250 was made; this signal was followed by the Iowa's almost at the same time.

The ship, as per order, was heading in toward the entrance; went ahead full speed, putting helm hard to starboard, and ordering forced draught on all boilers. The officer of the deck, Lieut. M. L. Bristol, had given the general alarm and beat to quarters for action at the same time.

As the leader, bearing the Admiral's flag, appeared in the entrance she opened fire, which was at 9:40; returned by the Texas at range of 4,200 yards, while closing in. The ship leading was of the Vizcaya class and the flagship. Four ships came out, evidently the Vizcaya, the Oquendo, Maria Teresa, and Colon, followed by two torpedo boat destroyers. Upon seeing these two we immediately opened fire upon them with our secondary battery, the main battery at the same time being engaged with the second and third ships in line. Owing to our secondary battery, together with the Iowa and Gloucester, these two destroyers were forced to beach and sunk.

While warmly engaged with the third in line, which was abreast and engaging the Texas, our fire was blanketed for a short time by the Oregon forging ahead and engaging the second ship. This third ship, after a spirited fire, sheered inshore, and at 10:35 ran up a white flag. We then ceased fire on the third and opened fire with our forward guns at long range (6,600 yards) on the second ship, which was then engaged with the Oregon, until 11:05, when she (enemy's second ship) sheered into the beach on fire. At 11:10 she struck her colors. We ceased fire and gave chase with Brooklyn and Oregon for the leading ship until 1:20, when the Colon sheered into beach and hauled down her colors, leaving them on deck at foot of her flagstaff. We shut off forced draught and proceeded at moderate speed to close up.

I would state that during this chase the Texas was holding her own with the Colon, she leading us about four miles at the start.

The reports of the executive officer and the surgeon are transmitted.

I have the pleasure of stating that the entire battery of the Texas is in a most excellent condition and ready for any service required by the Commander in Chief, especially calling attention to the efficiency of the two turret guns due to the alterations recently made by Lieut. F. J. Haeseler of this ship.

The bearing and performance of duty of all officers met with my entire approval.

Very respectfully submitted,
J. W. PHILIP,
Captain U. S. N., commanding.
To Commander in Chief, North Atlantic Station.

WAINWRIGHT'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

United States Ship Gloucester,
Off Santiago de Cuba,
Cuba, July 6, 1898.

Sir: 1. I have the honor to report that at the battle of Santiago on July 3 the officers and crew of the Gloucester were uninjured and the vessel was not injured in hull or machinery, the battery only requiring some slight overhauling. It is now in excellent condition.

2. I inclose herewith a copy of the report of the executive officer, made in compliance with Paragraph 525, Page 110, Navy Regulations, which report I believe to be correct in all particulars. I also inclose copies of the reports of the several officers which may prove valuable for future reference.

3. It was the plain duty of the Gloucester to look after the destroyers, and she was held back, gaining steam, until they appeared at the entrance. The Indiana poured in a hot fire, from all her secondary battery, upon the destroyers, but Capt. Taylor's signal, "Gunboats close in," gave security that we would be fired upon by our own ships.

Until the leading destroyer was injured, our course was converging, necessarily, but as soon as she slackened her speed, we headed directly for both vessels, firing both port and starboard batteries as the occasion offered.

Officers and Men Praised.

4. All the officers and nearly all the men deserve my highest praise during the action. The escape of the Gloucester was due mainly to the accuracy and rapidity of the fire. The efficiency of this fire, as well as that of the ship generally, was largely due to the intelligent and unremitting efforts of the executive officer, Lieut. Harry P. Huse. The result is more to his credit when it is remembered that a large portion of the officers and men were untrained when the Gloucester was commissioned. Throughout the action he was on the bridge, and carried out my orders with great coolness.

That we were able to close in with the destroyers—and until we did so they were not seriously injured—was largely due to the skill and constant attention of Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy. The blowers were put on, and the speed increased to seventeen knots without causing a tube to leak or a brass to heat. Lieut. Thomas C. Wood, Lieut. George H. Norman, Jr., and Ensign John T. Edson not only controlled the fire of the guns in their divisions and prevented waste of ammunition, but they also did some excellent shooting themselves.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford took charge of one of the guns and fired it himself occasionally. Acting Assistant Paymaster Alexander Brown had charge of the two Colt guns, firing one himself, and they did excellent work. Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor carried my orders from the bridge, and occasionally fired a gun when I found it was not being served quite satisfactorily. All were cool and active at a time when they could have had but little hope of escaping uninjured.

5. Lieuts. Wood and Norman, Ensign Edson, and Assistant Engineer Proctor were in charge of the boats engaged in saving life. They all risked their lives repeatedly in boarding and remaining near the two destroyers and the two armored cruisers when their guns were being discharged by the heat and their magazines and boilers were exploding. They also showed great skill in landing and taking off the prisoners through the surf.

Recommended for Promotion.

6. Of the men mentioned in the several reports, I would call special attention to John Bond, Chief Boatswain's Mate. He would have been recommended to the department for promotion, prior to his gallant conduct during the action of July 3. I would also recommend to your attention Robert P. Jennings, Chief Machinist, mentioned in the report of Mr. McElroy. I believe it would have a good effect to recognize the skill of the men and the danger incurred by the Engineer's force. I would also recommend that the acting appointments of those men mentioned by the officers in their reports be made permanent.

7. The wounded and exhausted prisoners were well and skillfully tended by Assistant Surgeon Bransford, assisted by Ensign Edson, who is also a surgeon.

8. The Admiral, his officers, and men, were treated with all consideration and care possible. They were fed and clothed as far as our limited means would permit.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Commanding.
To the Commander in Chief, U. S. Naval Forces, North Atlantic Squadron.

VIEWS OF SAMPSON'S REPORT.

Friends of the Admiral and of Commodore Schley at Washington Comment Upon Their Alleged Rivalry.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Admiral Sampson's report has been read here with great interest, but the interest in the report of the commanding officer has not been greater than that of Commodore Schley. Assurances were given by naval officers, who heard some comment at the time of the reception of the preliminary report of Admiral Sampson upon the omission of reference to the participation of Commodore Schley in the engagement, that Admiral Sampson's report would deprive criticism of its force and that Commodore Schley and all others who participated in the victory of Admiral Sampson's fleet would be accorded all the honor due them.

Two sorts of remark are heard here today. The naval officers on duty about the department are almost unanimous in their approval of the manner and matter of Admiral Sampson's report. They say that he has not withheld commendation, and that he has not gone too far in attributing the destruction of Cervera's fleet to strict observance of the rules he laid down for the maintenance of the Santiago blockade.

On the other hand, there are officers who insist that the Admiral's report in full is conspicuously lacking in generosity to the officers and men who carried out his instructions. The reports of commanders, they say, show that it was the men, and not altogether the instructions of the Admiral that won the victory. Some points of the report are indicated as showing a determination of the Admiral to give personal commendation very reluctantly. "The only reference to Commodore Schley's participation in the engagement," said one naval officer, "is that in which mention is made of the surrender of the Colon. In that brief sentence an implied criticism is conveyed against Commodore Schley.

Sampson says that "Commodore Schley, whose Chief of Staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify." There was no reason for referring to this permission of the Admiral, unless he desired to convey in words the information that he thought Commodore Schley had presumed in making the direction that he had issued an order which Sampson might countermand if he thought fit, and that he kindly forebore to overrule the man whom good fortune had temporarily placed under him.

Commodore Schley's report is found to be full of references that, while perfectly true, are susceptible of a double interpretation that may vex the Admiral of the fleet. It is pointed out that he refers to "that part of the squadron under your command which came under my observation," instead of assuming that he commanded anything more than his ship. He frankly gives the crew credit for the first signal, and quite honestly but suggestively refers the Admiral to his own observation of the fight between the Gloucester and the torpedo boat destroyers because those vessels were so far distant from the fight as to be "within the observation" of the absent Admiral. He shares with the Oregon the honor of turning over to Sampson "as one of the trophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command the surrendered Cristobal Colon."

A naval officer who heard some sharp comment made to-day upon the character of the leading report very warmly declared: "The friends of Commodore Schley, who persist in asserting that he has not been fairly treated by Admiral Sampson would do well to drop this controversy. If they keep it up they may find that Commodore Schley is indebted as much to Admiral Sampson for what he has refrained from saying as they think he is entitled to complain for failure to praise him."

The warning was not made more clear. The suggestion was made that Admiral Sampson would have neglected his duty if he had not reported what appeared to be an effort on Commodore Schley's part to make terms of surrender for the officers of the Colon. But there was no explanation of Admiral Sampson's failure to report the offense for which it was suggested Commodore Schley was being punished by being denied the warm commendation of his commanding officer.

From one expression used by a naval officer it may be assumed that Commodore Schley was regarded by Admiral Sampson as entitled to be suppressed. "You see," said this officer, "that sometimes it is necessary to deny a man an inch for fear he may insist upon having an ell." It is evident that there is something behind this obscuration of Commodore Schley in Admiral Sampson's report that time may rescue from temporary eclipse.

Second New York at Fernandina.

FERNANDINA, Fla., July 27.—The Second New York Regiment arrived here today from Tampa and went into camp.

A Philippine Heroine.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live so long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

RELIEF'S WOUNDED LANDED

Last of the Men on Her Are Removed to Brooklyn and Governors Island.

SHIPS GOING TO PUERTO RICO

After Taking on Coal and Supplies, the Vessel Will Proceed to the New Battle Ground—Lists of Men Transferred.

The last of the sick and wounded soldiers, who for three weeks have been on the hospital ship Relief, were landed yesterday, and the boat was docked at Pier 17 East River, where she will take on coal, provisions, and supplies, have some minor repairs to her machinery made, and start out again on her mission of mercy. Her destination this time will be Puerto Rico, where she has been ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch.

The Relief weighed anchor from the East Twenty-fifth Street Pier shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, and proceeded in tow of a tugboat to a pier near the Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. She was greeted on her arrival there by a crowd of fully 2,500 persons, who gathered along the wharf and even took up positions in the rigging of near-by craft to get a better view of all that was being done on the hospital ship. Ambulances, police patrol wagons, and coaches to the number of twenty-three were in waiting to convey the wounded and sick men to the hospitals.

The work of landing the men assigned to the Long Island College and St. Peter's Hospitals was begun at once under the supervision of Dr. R. E. Shaw of the former hospital, assisted by a corps of ambulance surgeons. Lieut. J. T. Crabbs of the Eighth Cavalry attended to the details of the pier arrangement. The patients for St. Peter's Hospital, nineteen in number, were transferred first, but the work proceeded slowly, as nearly all the men had to be carried out on stretchers. Eleven of these cases were serious, and the greatest care had to be exercised in their removal, so as not to cause the sufferers any unnecessary pain.

Nineteen more patients were transferred to the Long Island College Hospital, and it took over two hours to finish the landing of the men assigned to the Brooklyn hospitals. All had received fresh uniforms and made a good appearance, in spite of their worn looks, caused by the intense suffering they had in most cases undergone.

Sergt. Clark's Wounds.

Among those landed at the Brooklyn pier was Sergt. Winslow Clark of Company G of the Rough Riders. He was suffering from two wounds, which he had received while charging up the San Juan hill. One was a bullet wound in the right shoulder, and the other in the leg, and it was feared that the bullet which had gone through his shoulder had also penetrated his lungs, but the surgeon in charge declared that the cavalryman was steadily improving and no serious results would ensue. Sergt. Clark's friends met him at the dock, and conveyed him in a private ambulance to the Grand Central Station, where he was placed in a private car and taken to his home in Boston.

When the Relief had discharged her patients in Brooklyn she put about, and was towed to Governors Island, where the remaining twenty-five men were taken off in Government ambulances to their quarters, or whenever necessary to the Government hospital.

Surgeon Major Forney, who is in charge of the Relief, was much pleased with the manner in which the work of transferring the wounded had been conducted, and heartily thanked all that took part. He announced that a fine case of surgical instruments had been presented to the Relief by Dr. William M. Polk, Professor of Gynecology at the Cornell Medical College. He also said that Mr. Alexander Mason had offered to give a static X-ray apparatus to the hospital ship, but he telegraphed that it was impossible to use one in tropical climates, owing to the moisture in the atmosphere.

At Long Island College Hospital.

Following is a list of the soldiers sent to the Long Island College Hospital:

ANSTENSON, LOUIS, private, Company G, Third Infantry.
BARANOWSKI, JOHN H., private, Company C, Eighth Infantry.
BLEDSOE, JOSEPH, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
BLAISDELL, GEORGE W., Corporal, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.
BUTCHER, ALFRED, Corporal, Company B, Second Infantry.
COOPER, WILLIAM A., private, Company A, Tenth Cavalry.
DAVIS, CHARLES, private, First Volunteer Cavalry.
FLAHERTY, EDWARD O., Sergeant, Company D, Sixth Infantry.
HARTNETT, JOHN, private, Company H, Fourth Infantry.
HART, MICHAEL, private, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
JUNGE, WILLIAM A., private, Company I, First Cavalry.
KING, THOMAS, Corporal, Company D, Eighth Infantry.
LONG, BENJAMIN A., private, Company A, First Volunteer Cavalry.
MITCHELL, HENRY, private, Company C, Seventh Infantry.
PARKER, GEORGE, Corporal, Company E, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.
ROLLINS, STEPHEN H., private, Company D, Tenth Infantry.
SINCLAIR, THOMAS, private, Company B, Ninth Cavalry.
SENECAL, JOHN B., Sergeant Company G, Twenty-second Infantry.
SHIELDS, DANIEL, Corporal, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry.

At St. Peter's Hospital.

The following went to St. Peter's Hospital:

BARKMAN, A. RALPH, private, Company K, Second Massachusetts.
CARPENTER, RUFUS, private, Company K, First Cavalry.
CARLISLE, LEWIS, private, Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.
DOUGHERTY, JOHN, private, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
FAIRBROTHERS, ARTHUR W., private, Company C, Third Cavalry.
KILLIKENICK, WILLIAM, private, Company H, Seventh Infantry.
MULICK, CHARLES, private, Company K, Third Cavalry.
MARSHALL, LEWIS, private, Company C, Tenth Cavalry.
MIDDLETON, SAMUEL S., private, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry.
OSKESON, RICHARD, private, Company L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
PARKER, BURTON, private, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
PROUD, DAVID C., private, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.
RATTIGAN, JOHN, Corporal, Company E, Seventh Infantry.
SCHNABEL, DAVID, private, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
SNOWTON, AUGUSTUS, private, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
SMITH, HARRY, private, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
SMITH, H., private, Company K, First Volunteer Cavalry.
SCANLON, JAMES, private, Company K, Third Cavalry.
WELCH, DANIEL J., private, Company M, Third Cavalry.

Taken to Governors Island.

The men put ashore at Governors Island were:

Second Massachusetts.
BIRD, ARTHUR W., private, Company C, Third Infantry.
CLARK, JOHN W., private, Company G, First District of Columbia.
CARR, PETER, Sergeant, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry.
DUDLEY, JOHN H., Corporal, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
DEVLIN, JOHN J., Corporal, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry.
EARLE, ROBERT T., private, Company G, Sixth Cavalry.
FELT, JACOB O. M., Sergeant, Company A, Sixth Cavalry.
FUSARD, JOHN, private, Company B, Ninth Massachusetts.
GUINBY, DENNIS, Corporal, Company A, Sixth Infantry.
GILBERT, GEORGE, Corporal, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry.
HOWARD, JAMES, private, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
HILL, JOHN C., private, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry.
MARTIN, JESSE, private, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
MARVIN, LESTER, private, Company G, Fourth Infantry.
MILBROWN, ROBERT, private, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry.
McCUE, GEORGE, private, Company H, Sixth Infantry.
PEMBERTON, CULLEN W. S., private, Company D, Sixth Infantry.
PRIOR, GEORGE A., private, Company B, Eighth Ohio.
RAYMOND, Daniel B., private, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.
ROBERTSON, CHARLES, private, Company F, Tenth Cavalry.
RICHMOND, WILLIAM W., band, Seventeenth Infantry.
SEIFFES, Levi F., private, Company H, Second Infantry.
SHAPLEY, FREDERICK, private, Company D, Tenth Cavalry.
WARREN, GEORGE, private, Company C, Sixth Cavalry.
WEST, JOHN B., private, Company A, Sixth Infantry.

THE OLIVETTE SAILS.

An Entertainment on the Hospital Ship Before She Leaves.

The hospital steamer Olivette, which anchored off Tompkinsville on Tuesday night, sailed yesterday for Newport News and Santiago, passing out at Sandy Hook at 2:08 P. M.

There was a sort of farewell entertainment aboard her Tuesday night. The nurses and officers assembled on the after deck and the songs they sang could be plainly heard along the Staten Island shore. Many boating parties were attracted and they anchored alongside the Olivette, remaining until the concert was over.

PROPOSED HOSPITAL CAMP.

May Be Established on Hoffman Island for Wounded Soldiers.

It was announced yesterday that the Quarantine officials of the port have under consideration plans to change Hoffman Island, the northernmost of the two quarantine islands in the Lower Bay, into a hospital camp. Hoffman Island is now used for the detention of persons who have been exposed to contagious diseases, while Swinburne Island is a hospital.

It is believed that within the next few weeks there are likely to be many additional wounded and sick soldiers brought to New York for treatment, and, as the hospitals are now filled with sick and injured, other arrangements for the comfort of soldiers become necessary.

As Hoffman Island has recently been enlarged at great expense, and now contains six acres of land, it is considered an ideal location for a hospital camp. It is proposed to erect several hundred tents, each able to accommodate at least two patients, and as soon as soldiers arrive from the south they may be transferred to the island.

The health authorities say that not only could the wounded and sick be better isolated on the island, but that the sea breezes would greatly aid them in recovering lost vitality.

Gifts from Col. Roosevelt.

Each of the wounded Rough Riders now at Governors Island was delighted by an unexpected present from their commander, Col. Roosevelt. It consisted of a five-dollar bill, which Major Brodie gave to each man, explaining that it was a gift from the Colonel. Major Brodie's instructions from Col. Roosevelt were to give each man $5, and if they needed more to give what they needed. The men were so grateful and appreciative of this manifestation of personal interest that they found it hard to express their feelings. One of them said that they would follow the Colonel through the fire of the hottest place described in sacred literature.

THE JERSEY CITY BUDGET.

Amounts for the Various Boards—The Possible Tax Rate.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday completed the budget for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. The appropriations to the various boards are as follows: Street and Water Commissioners, $237,210; Board of Aldermen, $52,750; Police Commissioners, $415,520; Fire Commissioners, $215,350; Board of Education, $444,086; Tax Commissioners, $18,400; Appeals Commissioners, $3,700; Sinking Fund, $1,900; Assessment Commissioners, $200; City Hall Commissioners, $26,000; Board of Finance, $976,189.74. Total, $2,391,305.74.

Of this amount the State will refund $261,895.57 for schools and will pay the city $372,000 for railroad taxes. The receipts from licenses and poll tax will be $66,000. These and the unexpended balances of the current year leave $1,664,291.74 to be raised for the new year. The law requires, however, that one-ninth shall be added to guard against contingencies, making the total amount $1,849,213.05.

The tax rate will not be struck until about Oct. 1, that duty devolving upon the Tax Board. It is expected that the rate will be about $28.56, as against $28.90 for the current year.

FUNERAL OF HAMILTON FISH.

Six Members of a Detachment of Squadron A to Act as Pall Bearers.

Arrangements for the funeral of Sergt. Hamilton Fish are still incomplete. It will take place, as previously announced, in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, tomorrow morning, whither the body will be taken from its present resting place, at Burton's undertaking establishment, in University Place. The service will be a simple one and its military character will not be made over-prominent. Twenty-one members of Squadron A will attend, and six of them will act as pall-bearers. Capt. Oliver B. Bridgeman will be in charge of the detachment. Members of Sergt. Fish's class at Columbia and his school and college societies will be present, it is understood, either in bodies or as individuals.

There were many callers yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, 53 Irving Place, where an American flag hung at half mast over the closed shutters. Mr. Fish had scarcely recovered from the effects of his voyage to Cuba, during which he slightly injured his leg, and was therefore unable to receive all of his visitors.

Undertaker J. Charles Burton, who accompanied Mr. Fish to Cuba to fetch the Sergeant's body, said yesterday in describing his journey:

"We found Sergt. Fish's body in a grave about five miles from Siboney. He lay at one end of a trench where a number of soldiers were buried, and above his body a stake was planted bearing his name. The body had been wrapped in an army blanket.

"Capt. Capron, whose body Secretary Alger had asked me to also bring North, had been buried a short distance from the spot where our vessel landed. We left it last Monday at Fort Monroe, where it was shipped to the Depot Quartermaster at Washington. Capt. Capron's body had been buried in a wooden box, on which was a tin plate bearing his name, cut in holes by some sharp instrument."

Mr. Burton said that when his party, which included A. W. Cooley, an old friend of Sergt. Fish, reached Siboney the hospital conditions were terrible. "Many of the wounded lay about," said he, "half clothed and with insufficient bedding. They were in need of medical treatment, and even rations. The Red Cross had supplied the Cuban natives there with good food in abundance, and they were growing stout, while our boys were getting bacon and hardtack, and not enough of that. When we left Siboney there were no patients there save fever suspects, and the camp had been well cleaned up and rendered sanitary, which it was not before. The Solace, Relief, and other vessels had taken away most of the wounded."

HE ROBBED SOLDIERS' MAILS.

Member of the Sixty-fifth New York Held for Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Private Floyd W. Gay, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York, is under arrest charged with robbing the mails. He was employed as clerk in handling the soldiers' mail, and when it was found that letters were not being delivered an investigation was set on foot. Gay paid to a woman in Washington a check upon which payment was refused by a Buffalo bank, as payment had been stopped.

The woman, together with an officer, walked through the camp during an inspection to find the man who gave her the check, and when they approached Gay he broke from the ranks and ran to the woods. He was captured and confessed to stealing letters and their contents. He may be tried either in a civil or military court, probably the latter.

PRISONERS TO SAIL SOON.

Spaniards Captured at Santiago Will Be Sent Home Shortly.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It is expected that the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners will begin very soon. The Alicante sailed yesterday from Martinique, and the hospital ship San Augustin sailed to-day. The Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Panaya sailed from Cadiz to-day for Santiago. The Leon XIII., the Salrustigen, the Cavodonja, and the Colon, all at Cadiz, are expected to sail very soon. The capacities of these various ships are as follows: Alicante, 1,800; San Augustin, 800; Isla de Luzon, 1,900; Isla de Panaya, 1,900; Leon XIII., 2,000; Salrustigen 2,050; Cavodonja, 2,210; Colon, 2,170.

It will be observed that none of these ships was in Mexican ports, as had been reported. The provisioning and loading of the ships at Santiago may take some time, but all possible speed will be the policy of the War Department.

BRADLEY ESCAPES AGAIN.

John Bradley, a lunatic confined in the asylum at Snake Hill, near Jersey City, escaped yesterday. Bradley is a man of immense strength. Whenever he wants to leave the asylum he finds an unguarded window, tears out the bars until he has made an aperture large enough, and then drops to the ground. He has escaped three times in that way.

Despite his great strength Bradley is docile, and whenever he breaks out he always makes his way within a week to his home in Jersey City, where he submits quietly to recapture. A watch was set on his home, and the police expect Bradley to arrive as soon as he tires of wandering about the Hackensack Meadows, where he is at present supposed to be.

WIVES DIVIDE BIGAMIST'S MONEY

TOLEDO, July 27.—Francis A. Norton some time ago committed suicide. He resided with his wife and several children on Erie Street. After the suicide suit to recover the dead man's life insurance was brought by Mrs. Nancy Norton and Dudley Norton of Casenovia, N. Y., claiming to be wife and son of the deceased. It was learned that Norton's father was acquainted with with the secret of his son's life, and had visited here yearly. It was also learned that the legal Mrs. Norton and son lived with Norton's father in Casenovia.

A settlement has been made. The Toledo Mrs. Norton gets the $3,000 life insurance and residence property here; the Casenovia Mrs. Norton gets the property there, worth perhaps $5,000, while money has been placed in the hands of the Toledo wife to pay funeral expenses of the dead man and erect a monument.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—W. W. Dunigan, H. E. Stevens, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. A. Musser, F. C. Poisson, London.

HOFFMAN—Lieut. W. A. Cross, St. Petersburg.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. W. A. Tschappat, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Admiral Franklin, United States Navy, (retired.)

NORMANDIE—Gen. R. Brandreth, Chicago.

WALDORF—P. Dahlgren, Stockholm; L. A. Benton, Liverpool.

WINDSOR—Edward M. Teal, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Autenreith & Sons, Alleghany, Penn.; J. L. Autenreith, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. H. Chapman, shoes; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Brafman, J., Danville, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, clothing; Hoffman House.
Briggs, Miss P., New Haven, Conn.; ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.
Bemis Hat Company, Foxboro, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; F. B. Bacon, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadillac.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. J. Carter, clothing; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Falk, W., Savannah, Ga.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, clothing; 757 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Hoffman House.
Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Kluckholm, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.
Heavenrich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. S. Heavenrich, clothing; 708 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. E. Hengerer, furniture, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods; 699 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufman, dry goods; 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldstein, cloaks, underwear, and upholstery goods; 105 West Houston Street; Hotel Albert.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Heller, upholstery goods; 96 Spring Street; Stuart House.
Lehman, M., & Brother, Portsmouth, Ohio; M. Lehman, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; L. Strauss, fancy goods; 670 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Barnhart, furniture, 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Hendry, cloaks; 454 Broome Street.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods and cloths; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Ney, B., Harrisonburg, Va.; notions; Hotel Albert.
Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; M. M. Brown, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Strassberger & Joseph, Allegheny, Penn.; S. Joseph, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Shoneman Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Phillips, notions and buttons; Hotel Normandie.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; K. B. Patterson, notions; Gilsey House.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks and velvets, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Simon, A., & Son, Erie, Penn.; A. Simon, clothing; Belvedere House.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. Caspary, millinery; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.
Steiner & Lobman, Montgomery, Ala.; L. Steiner, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Scheuerman Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; L. Scheuerman, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Trautman, Hecht & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Trautman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Updegraff, George, & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. Updegraff, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, clothing; Hoffman House.
Weiboldt, W. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Hansen, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, skirts; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Vendome.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises....4:52	Sun sets....7:19	Moon sets........

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:18	Gov. Isl'd....3:21	H. Gate....5:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:57	Gov. Isl'd....4:10	H. Gate....5:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliança, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friederich der Grosse, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
St. Giles, Cape Colony and Natal	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
A. Dumois, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Linda, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Norge, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	....	1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, St. Kitts, &c.	....	....

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alexandra, London	....	....
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Catania, Mexican ports	....	1:00 P. M.
Europe, London	....	....
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Livorno, Rio Janeiro &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ohio, Hull	....	....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	....	2:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples, &c.	....	....
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Exeter City, Bristol	....	....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Astec, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 14 at 6:30 P. M. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 28.

Critic, Dundee, July 14.
Hannah M. Bell, Gibraltar, July 13.
Island, Christiania, July 15.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 17.
Saale, Southampton, July 20.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

Aquileja, Gibraltar, July 15.
Archter, Hamburg, July 15.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, July 26.
City of Augusta, Savannah, July 26.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
Lucania, Queenstown, July 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

Advance, Colon, July 24.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 25.
Panama, Bordeaux, July 16.
Robert Dickinson, Shields, July 17.
Winifreda, London, July 21.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

El Mar, New Orleans, July 26.
Energia, Gibraltar, July 18.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, July 21.
Astrakhan, Shields, July 21.
Nomadic, Liverpool, July 22.

Arrived—Wednesday, July 27.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool July 20 and Queenstown 21, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:48 P. M.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Park, Glasgow July 15 and Moville 16, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville July 24 and Charleston 25, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Ellisland, (Br.,) Brokenshaw, Havre June 15, was sighted east of Fire Island at 4:18 P. M., bound in.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Sibbeloe, Paramaribo July 5 and Port au Prince 22, to Kunhardt & Co. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 8:22 P. M.

SS Tasso, (Br.,) Dilly, Antwerp July 11, with mdse. to order—vessel to MacAndrews & Forbes. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen July 16 and Southampton 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol July 11 and Swansea 13, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournie, Marseilles July 4 and Naples 9, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischhausen, Hamburg July 14, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, Belize, &c., July 7, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) Bustad, Santa Martha July 20, with fruit to Hoadley & Co.—vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nilson, Barbados July 19, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Ship Pegasus, (Br.,) Moulton, Dunkirk June 18, in ballast to John R. Livermore.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans July 23, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 10:05 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 27, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind south, blowing a light breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Thornhill, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS Nicaragua, (Nor.,) for Santiago.
SS Syria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Polycarp, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Amrum, (Ger.,) for Santiago.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Bluefields, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Ship Floyiesdale, (Br.,) for Yokohama.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 27.—SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Forest Brook, (Br.,) Capt. Cripsey, arr. at Antwerp from New York yesterday.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, arr. at Antwerp from New York to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, arr. at Shields from New York via Hull yesterday.

SS Sportsman, (Br.,) Capt. Emerson, arr. at Lisbon from New York yesterday.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Capt. Pollich, Trieste, &c., for New York, arr. at Algiers to-day.

SS Eidsveld, (Nor.,) Capt. Schiyder, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Port Melbourne, (Br.,) sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Salem, (Br.,) (formerly Chicago,) sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, Hamburg for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, Amsterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, Venice for New York, arr. at Trieste July 22.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, Marseilles for New York, passed Naples July 23.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Capt. Horsfall, New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Yokohama yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, sld. from Hamburg for New York July 24.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, New York for Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, New York for Hull, arr. at Deptford to-day.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, arr. at Amsterdam from New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Annie Speer, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, New York for Sydney, N. S. W., July 16, was spoken in lat. 39, long. 68.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 27.—The Austrian steamer Lacroma, Capt. Pollich, from Trieste June 28 and Licata July 11 for New York, has arrived at Algiers in a leaky condition, having been ashore.

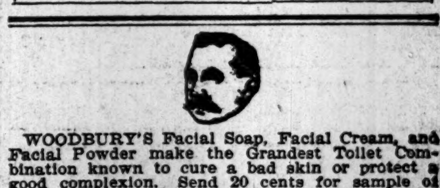
LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch has been received which says that the German bark Triton, Capt. Schoon, from this port April 22 for Delagoa Bay, which had been in collision with the British bark Tweedale, Capt. Jones, which arrived at Port Natal July 13 from Portland, Oregon, had received damage that would cost about £400 to repair.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Britsh bark Mozambique, Capt. McCoone, which arrived at Shanghai on July 11 from New York, after being ashore near Shanghai, as previously reported, was put into dry dock and found to have received no damage.

The steamer Brooklyn City reports that on July 23, at 5 P. M., lat. 44.10, long. 55.01, during a lift in the fog, sighted a steamer flying two discs, indicating "unmanageable," which proved to be the tank steamer Energia, (Ger.,) from Hamburg for Philadelphia, with crank shaft broken, (before reported.) The break occurred on July 22; they were replacing it and fitting a spare one. The Captain said he would be ready to proceed on July 24. All well on board.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

The Purest Type



of the Purest Whiskey



WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, and Facial Powder make the Grandest Toilet Combination known to cure a bad skin or protect a good complexion. Send 20 cents for sample of each. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER, DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

Wanamaker's

News Notes

THE regular Summer clean-up of the parasols begins this morning. The entire remaining stock is affected, and all must go. Do not, however, deduce from that remark that there is an immense quantity to



be disposed of. The number is rather small and much diversified in style. It is one of those rich, miscellaneous lots, comprising a little of every style and grade, that offers the most tempting chances to *pick*.

Here are the clearing-up prices:

30c. for parasols formerly $2 and $2.50.
$1 for those formerly $3 to $9.

Volumes could say no more. The selling will not begin until 9:30.

Broadway

More Cotton Dress Stuffs. Here is a June variety at October prices. A list like this speaks eloquently to such as will listen to its economical teachings.

At 3c. yd. — Printed cotton Grenadine; Usually 12½c.
At 3c. yd.—Printed corded Lawns; usually 12½c.
At 5c. yd. — Printed striped Organdies; usually 20c.
At 5½c. yd.—Printed fine Lawns; usually 12½c.
At 6¼c. yd. — Printed figured Swiss; usually 15c.
At 9c. yd.—Printed Dimities; usually 12½c.
At 12¼c. yd.—Printed Organdies, usually 25c.
At 22c. yd. — French Printed Plumetis; formerly 45c.
At 22c yd. — French Printed Grenadine, formerly 35c.
At 25c. yd.—French Printed Pique, usually 65c.

Fourth avenue.

An Early Opening in Mourning Millinery. The Master of the Millinery is at present in Paris, seeking novelties. He is sending us from time to time the daintiest and richest of the new conceits in form and trimming as they appear.

From these, and from the resources of our own splendid stock, we have made up a lot of Mourning Millinery in the styles that are to be, as foreshadowed by him. It is an early showing of late Summer and Fall styles, but will be of interest. The hats are first shown this morning.

Sailor Hats for Women. Made from the "Jumbo" straw braid,—a style pretty enough to deserve a more graceful title. It is the rough straw, now so popular. These are dollar hats, even under the present conditions, but we have made a demonstration in mercantile magic, and marked them

Fifty Cents Each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Matters of present interest in the Furnishing Store, are these, among others.

Bathing Suits, $1.50 to $5.50.
Belts, 50c. to $3.
Outing Caps, 50c. to $1.50.
Negligee Shirts, 50c. to $2.50.
Collars, 10c. to 25c.

The mere cataloguing may carry but little conviction of value, but if you will look into these matters you will find every one of them distinctly worthy of a place in the bargain news.

Broadway and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

POPULATION OF SPAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has compiled from the official figures of Spain a few deductions to show reasons for the deplorable condition of that country. The population of the country is estimated at 18,000,000, and half this number have no employment. According to the census 8,726,519 have been declared to have no trade or profession, and of these 6,764,406 are women.

The agricultural census is the largest and is composed of 4,033,291 men, while 828,531 women work in the fields. The total number of persons unable to read or write is estimated at 6,104,470, of which 3,417,855 are men. The schools of the country are attended by 1,728,920 pupils of both sexes, for whose instruction there are 39,582 teachers, 24,924 of whom are men. Comparing the degree of illiteracy with the opportunities offered by such a large corps of instructors, the Commercial Museum argues that the country should show a higher degree of education. The following is also appended showing the number of persons engaged in other pursuits:

Number of public employes, 97,257; number of pensioners, 64,000; physicians, male, 30,-477; female, 78; writers, 1,171; female writers, 32; actors and actresses, 3,497; male servants, 3,497; female servants, 319,508; professional beggars, male, 39,279; professional beggars, female, 51,948; priests and monks, including the dignitaries, 43,328; nuns, 28,549.

Potatoes for Santiago.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 27.—Elliot Youngs, an Orient farmer, to-day sent the first cargo of potatoes from Eastern Long Island to Santiago de Cuba since the outbreak of the war. In all, about 500 bushels were shipped. A contractor is here securing potatoes to supply the United States steamships.

CUBAN CAMPAIGN ARDUOUS

Roads Were So Bad at One Time the Army Was Nearly Cut Off from Its Base of Supplies.

WHY ARTILLERY WASN'T MOVED

It Was Due to Gen. Wheeler that the American Forces Held the Ground They Had Taken with Heavy Losses—Cubans Made a Bad Impression.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—Probably few European military critics will appreciate the arduous nature of the campaign so successfully terminated by the surrender of all the Spanish forces east of Santiago and the abandonment of this province by Spain.

In Continental Europe during all the wars since the days of Napoleon it has been possible to drive armies by forced marches over long distances and to keep supplies up with the advance. It will be hard, therefore, for European observers to understand the obstacles that had to be overcome in advancing an army of 16,000 men ten miles into the interior from the south coast of this province.

The roads here are simply trails through the dense tropical forest, along which half a dozen ox teams haul lumbering carts once a day in comparatively dry weather. There are no bridges and in wet weather, when the streams are raging torrents, these trails are almost impassable to men on horseback, absolutely so to vehicles of all descriptions. Thus it was that all these roads along which the troops were moved had really to be built before a single wagon train could get through. The bridges thrown across the streams were repeatedly swept away by high water. Several times communication was almost entirely interrupted, and the army had to fall back on pack trains. Indeed, the base of supplies was seriously threatened.

Why Artillery Was Left Behind.

It is a fact that during the four days before the surrender it was only possible to get one light battery of the six brought by Gen. Randolph to the front, while not a single one of the siege guns brought by Gen. Shafter got beyond Siboney. In Europe, where the roads are good, none of these difficulties exists.

There is another vital difference in the nature of the country itself. Over the fields of operation in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 it was possible, in almost every engagement, to maneuvre an army corps by platoons and battalions. Here the men were obliged to advance in single file into the open, and at the famous assault on San Juan Hill one column marched out of the road into the open in the face of murderous artillery and rifle fire from the Spanish trenches, and deployed for the charge on open ground. No finer exhibition of nerve could be required of a soldier than that charge across 600 yards of open territory against an enemy intrenched upon the crest of a hill. But our men never flinched.

As a matter of fact, it is one of the unwritten secrets of the battle that the plans made the night previous did not contemplate an assault upon the works of the enemy before Santiago. Two divisions, those of Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Kent, were to remain in column on the main road to Santiago, to reinforce Gen. Lawton, whose division was to assault El Caney on the extreme right, while Grimes's battery made a diversion on the left.

Charge Was the Least of Evils.

But when the Spanish guns began to drop shrapnel over the road on which our column rested, and when word came that Gen. Lawton was successful at El Caney, it became necessary for Wheeler's and Kent's divisions to advance, retreat, or remain quiet under the storm of shell that was bursting over their heads. In these circumstances it was less dangerous to advance and charge the enemy's works than to stay where they were; and, with a general impulse to get where they could return the enemy's fire, the advance regiments—the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry—moved out. The others followed.

There is a question whether any specific general command to charge was ever given. Regimental and company commanders simply led the way heroically forward up the hill. The hill was taken, the American flag planted on its crest, and the enemy driven pell-mell into his inner line of entrenchments beyond. Our men were too much exhausted to follow up their victory, though it has been asserted since that, had the pursuit been continued that afternoon, the demoralized Spanish would have surrendered that night.

But men who had left a third of their officers and 12 per cent. of their comrades upon the field behind them could not go on. Physical strength and courage have their limitations. European critics will, perhaps, seize upon this for condemnation, just as they frequently condemned the failure of the Northern armies during the late civil war to follow up their victories. But just as the Northern Generals had to build their roads through the South, so our Generals in Cuba have had to build their roads, and the men, exhausted by travel over hard roads and hard fighting, of necessity finally reached the limit of endurance.

Wheeler's Bold Stand.

So terrific had been the slaughter of our men—90 per cent. of whom were then under fire for the first time—that the fact is, though comparatively few know it, that on the night of July 1 officers of high rank, brave soldiers, too, went to Gen. Wheeler, who was in command at the front, (Gen. Shafter being still aboard his ship,) and appealed to him to withdraw. They predicted an awful disaster to our arms if we attempted to hold the position we had earned so dearly. But the intrepid old cavalry leader of the Confederacy said "No." He spoke reassuring words to those who came with dire forebodings. "We are in an uncomfortable position," he said, "but the Spaniards are more uncomfortable than we. Pass that word down the line."

Gen. Wheeler even sent back a dispatch to Gen. Shafter, telling him of the pressure that was being brought to bear upon him. "I presume the same influences are being brought to bear on you," he wrote in effect, "but it will not do. American prestige would suffer irretrievably if we gave in an inch. We must stand firm."

Phrase That Puzzled Spaniards.

When Dr. Goodfellow and Capt. Stewart M. Brice, son of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, took some wounded Spanish prisoners into the enemy's lines a few days ago, one of the Spanish officers, who met them, speaking of the storming of San Juan Hill, expressed keen curiosity to know what command it was the American officers gave as they came on. "We could hear them," said he, "shouting at the head of their men something which sounded like 'Johnson's breeches.' We looked in our dictionaries afterward, but could make nothing out of it." Capt. Brice and Dr. Goodfellow professed ignorance of what it could have been, whereupon one of the troopers who was in the escort explained that the command given was "Charge by rushes," a command invented since the deadly fire of modern rifles has made open order formation necessary.

The Cubans have proved a sorry disappointment throughout this campaign, even to their warmest friends. They have been everywhere except where the battle raged, but their chief and favorite station has been near the Commissary. So persistently have they hung about the supply stations that they have come to be known and described, in language more forcible than elegant, as the "mange-bellied degenerates."

During the various actions since the army landed only seven Cubans, so far as known, have been wounded. At El Caney, when the pack train brought up supplies for the starving refugees, the Cubans crowded out women and children and demanded rations, not as a privilege but as a right. Capt. Brice, who was in charge, was compelled to knock down two Cuban officers. They were highly indignant, but when they looked at the Captain's stalwart frame and saw the flash of determination in his eye, they did not seek to avenge their wounded vanity by trying conclusions with him.

Cubans Prove Untrustworthy.

Even as sources of information the Cubans have proved unreliable. They could not be trusted. One of the officers attached to Gen. Shafter's staff is authority for this illustration of their untrustworthiness. Several times he desired certain information from Santiago. In each instance the Cuban officers, with much profusion, assured him that the information would be promptly procured, and they scorned to accept money for the spies who were to be sent into the city. On one occasion a Cuban officer promised to procure him a Santiago paper and deliver it the following day. The day came, but brought neither the paper nor the officer. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Cuban, officer or man, discreetly keeps out of the way when the time comes for redeeming a pledge. Such information as they do procure or volunteer usually proves unreliable. The more our commanding officers see of the Cubans the less they appear to think of them, either as soldiers or as men.

Garcia Far Above Other Cubans.

Among the officers there are, indeed, some noble-hearted individuals, notably Gen. Garcia, who stands head and shoulders above the rest, but the rank and file are without discipline or any idea of military duty. The vast majority seem already to believe that this land of milk and honey is theirs to enjoy, not to fight for. They are willing to let us feed them and achieve the liberty for which they appear to be ill-fitted and ill-equipped mentally and morally.

If the United States troops in the Province of Santiago de Cuba were polled to-day, ninety-nine out of every hundred would say in almost so many words, "We have bought a gold brick in 'Cuba Libre.'" The Cuban leaders are vain and jealous, and if they were given self-government, the odds are that those who failed to get places of prominence and profit would in the course of a month start a revolution against those who had fared better than they.

THE WANDERER'S EXPLOITS.

Transport Endeavors to Land Provisions and Munitions for Gomez—Spanish Cavalry Opens Fire.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has just received news of the result of the last expedition sent by him to Cuba to supply Gomez's forces in the western end of the island with food and ammunitions of war. This expedition was carried on the transport Wanderer. Havana reports describe the landing as a failure, and say that four of the landing party, including the Lieutenant, were killed. This is the usual Spanish exaggeration.

One-third of the supplies carried by the Wanderer had been landed and sent into the territory beyond Spanish reach when an overwhelming force of Spanish troops appeared and compelled the abandonment of the attempt to land the remainder. None of the American party was killed, but four men were wounded. Their injuries were slight, and they were put ashore at Key West, to which port the Wanderer returned. The vessel made another start for Western Cuba, this time with a naval convoy to prevent interruption with her work, and it is believed that before now she has succeeded in discharging her whole cargo.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 27.—News reached here to-day of the attempted landing on Cuban shores of a large expedition, men and arms, by the steamer Wanderer, which left Key West about a week ago. Banes, west of Havana, was the point selected for debarkation; but, arriving there, the expedition was confronted by a body of Spanish cavalry numbering 1,000 or more, and a sharp engagement ensued. The Wanderer was to have been met by a party of Cubans, who had evidently been dispersed by the Spanish forces before the arrival of the steamer.

The Wanderer, which was not under convoy, drew up about 400 yards from the shore and began discharging her cargo by means of small boats. At first there was no sign of resistance, and a portion of the supplies had already been placed on the beach when a vigorous rifle fire was opened on the members of the expedition from a wooded growth lining the beach, and a force of Spanish cavalrymen burst into view. There were about two score of sharpshooters with the expedition, and they attempted to cover the retreat by lying flat and returning the Spaniards' fire. They picked off a number of the cavalrymen, and, as the opposing force backed to the woods, the Wanderer's men brought their boats off, but not before William Davis, mate; William Ross, seaman; Benito Sabata, Gabriel Alvarez, Felix Lopez, and Rojolu Garcia had been slightly wounded.

After the Wanderer's men had got away the Spaniards pushed down to the beach and resumed their fire, peppering the hold of the Wanderer with Mauser bullets but inflicting no further damage.

TO HONOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Charter Day Committee Plans to Celebrate the Return of New York Troops.

The Charter Day Celebration Committee, which decided last April to postpone all rejoicing over the birth of the present City of New York until the trouble with Spain then foreshadowed should be over, are looking forward now to the conclusion of the war. The committee will make the charter celebration proper entirely subordinate to a demonstration they are planning in honor of the men who will return from service at the front. The two celebrations will be coincident, but the welcome to the soldiers will be made far the more prominent, and will involve a regular pageant on land and water.

At the meeting on April 4 of the General Committee, when it was decided to postpone the Charter Day festivities, W. D'H. Washington, the Chairman, presided, and A. G. Mills, C. C. Shayne, J. Seaver Page, Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Mayor Boody of Brooklyn, A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Timothy J. Campbell were among those present. Resolutions were then passed keeping the organization intact. The committee still rents a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as headquarters.

Hitherto the plans have only been the subject of informal discussion. The question of funds will not, it was said yesterday, stand in the way of the proposed undertaking. Those who have the matter in hand say that the city will probably make the appropriation of $50,000 toward the joint celebration which they refused to give toward that first projected.

Col. J. J. Garnett, the Secretary of the General Committee, who has charge of the plans, is now out of town. The Assistant Secretary, Alfred Chasseaud, said yesterday that the pageant to welcome the soldiers might last only two days instead of three, but would include besides, parades, meetings, banquets, and receptions in the various boroughs, and an abundance of fireworks and music.

The military parade will, it is expected, include many troops from near-by States as well as New York soldiers. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is a member of the General Committee, and of a sub-committee on military affairs, and through him the projectors of the celebration hope to have the Rough Riders as a body take part in the parade. His influence as ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy may also be used to get a number of the most prominent vessels of our navy to join in the water parade.

WAR MATERIAL FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamship Tasso Arrives with Guns and Ammunition.

The British steamship Tasso, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, consigned to MacAndrews & Forbes, did not come up to a pier, nor anchor in the upper bay, but as in the case of vessels carrying explosives, after being passed by Quarantine, headed about and went to an anchorage in Gravesend Bay.

Capt. Dilly said that he was unable to give a description of his cargo, except that there were about 250 tons of materials for the American Army and Navy.

From subsequent inquiries it was learned that the Tasso brought to this port 83,270 pounds of guncotton, consigned to the Dover Powder Works, fourteen cases of guns and accessories, fourteen pieces and eight cases for guns and carriages, three cases of cannon shot, and four cases of accessories. The pieces and accessories are said to be for distribution to the forts along the coast.

The Tasso also carried a large quantity of ammunition for the navy. The war material is said to have been purchased in England and sent to Antwerp for transshipment.

BIG DRY DOCK PURCHASED.

Government Closed Its Contract with the Perth Amboy Company.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 27.—The Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company received word to-day that its 2,500-ton dry dock had been accepted by the Government for use at Key West. The dock will float vessels 255 feet long.

It will be taken to Key West at once, and the company will commence the construction of another dock to take its place here. The dock was examined last week by Government agents.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Miss Clara Barton Reports that Everything Is Proceeding Satisfactorily at Santiago.

35,000 PERSONS BEING FED

Supply Ship Red Cross Coming Here for Repairs—The Organization's Total Receipts to Date, $152,682.14.

The following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, dated Santiago July 26, was received yesterday morning by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee:

"Relieved 35,000, regularly rationed; town districted; fine General Committee; no hunger, begging, or confusion. El Caney and Guantanamo provided for. No unusual sickness; malarial fever among troops, but yields readily, not fatal; we send them supplies. Roosevelt's packages delivered. Received $500 Mrs. Morgan; ten tents on Resolute; State of Texas left Friday. No more Cuban supplies; need in this province. Too late for Triton now. All well and proceeding grandly."

In explanation of this cablegram Mr. Barton said:

"Miss Barton's statement, 'No more Cuban supplies' probably means that the State of Texas supplies are exhausted. The Port Victor should have arrived by this time. It is possible that she has landed at Guantanamo and Miss Barton is not yet aware of her arrival. The vessel carried nearly as much supplies in quantity as the State of Texas had. When the whole of Santiago Province is open, however, the need for supplies will doubtless be greatly increased.

"Miss Barton's reference to the Triton would indicate that the ice schooner Mary E. Morse, which was towed by the Triton, had arrived and that the Triton had departed. Miss Barton was asked a week ago to advise the committee if the Triton would be of assistance to her in the absence of the State of Texas, and the failure of the Red Cross to reach her on account of being disabled. Miss Barton has doubtless failed to receive cablegrams advising her of the disablement of the Red Cross and the return of that vessel to Key West."

The Red Cross is coming to this city for repairs, and will probably leave Key West to-day, stopping at Jacksonville, Fort Monroe, and other places to report her progress to the Red Cross Executive Committee. It appears that the ash pits, upon which the whole weight of the boiler rests, are so corroded that the vessel has been declared unsafe by the Naval Inspector at Key West.

At a meeting of the Red Cross Executive Committee, held yesterday afternoon, the Treasurer reported that the total receipts up to date had been $152,682.14, and that the balance on hand was $41,690.84.

Yesterday's donations amounted to $2,819.01, as follows:

Wendell, Fay & Co., $100; Minot, Hopper & Co., $100; Robert Maxwell, $50; "Cash," $10; through New York Herald, $30.25; G. H. Coutts, $50; Robert J. Ballantine, $500; Auxiliary No. 5, $1,000; proceeds of children's fair held in Brooklyn, $11.45; Charles Schoolhous & Son, $10; residents of Susquehanna, Oakland, and Lanesboro, Penn., $143.31; Nathan Schlessel, $2; Plymouth Red Cross, $50; G. G. Gettner, National Prohibition Park Company, $5; Louis Stearns, $5; proceeds of entertainment at cottage of Mrs. Sanderson, New London, $42; Mrs. J. M. Hunter, $50; C. F. Ackerman, $100; Naylor & Co., $100; Edward Cooper, $250; Charles G. Dobbs, $50; Howard Townsend, $100; C. A. Munn, $50; James G. Brown, $10.

A contribution of $250, reported Tuesday as coming from Howland Pell, should have been credited to the Badminton Club, through Howland Pell, President.

RED CROSS AND THE ARMY.

Authority to Establish a Hospital at Miami Not Yet Received—The Question of Female Nurses.

The matter of establishing a Red Cross Hospital for typhoid fever cases at Miami, Fla., will probably be settled to-day. It was to have been decided at the meeting of the Red Cross Executive Committee held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, but the sub-committee having the matter in charge had been unable to get the consent of Surgeon General Sternberg and the General Committee referred it to the sub-committee with power to act. This committee is composed of Messrs. Dodge and Wardwell and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Mrs. Reid talked by telephone to Gen. Sternberg at Washington yesterday, but he declined to give his approval of the plan until he had consulted with other authorities in Washington. He promised Mrs. Reid that he would give a definite answer to-day.

Members of the various Red Cross committees do not attach any importance to the statement made by Gen. Sternberg that he would do all in his power to prevent any more female nurses from going to the front. No action was taken in regard to this statement at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce, but the members presumably agreed among themselves not to agitate the question further, for after the meeting they refused to be interviewed, and expressed the wish that the whole subject be dropped from public notice.

The announcement made by Gen. Sternberg is merely a repetition of former statements. "But in spite of his protests," said a prominent member of the Red Cross yesterday, "Gen. Shafter has recognized the Red Cross, has accepted the services of female nurses on the battlefields, and has expressed his appreciation of their work. And there are now with Gen. Miles's army in Puerto Rico twenty-eight female nurses, all of whom will remain there, with the consent of Gen. Miles, prepared to go to work on the battlefields and in the hospitals."

Other evidence that all is not harmonious between army surgeons and the Red Cross is shown in a telegram received yesterday by Stephen Barton from Chaplain Orville J. Nave at Fort McPherson, Georgia, stating that the army surgeon at that post protested against establishing Red Cross headquarters there.

Mr. Barton said that he could not attribute the protest of the army surgeon to anything except ignorance of the fact that the War Department had consented to the establishing of Red Cross depots at all camps where needed.

RELIEF COMMISSION'S WORK.

A New York Man Offers to Donate an Ice Plant for Soldiers in Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Relief Commission held here to-day the Treasurer reported a balance of $9,812.-22 on hand. Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Alexander Van Rensselaer were elected members of the commission and of the Executive Committee.

A cable was received from Rabbi Krauskopf, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, and Col. Charles H. Gibson, who are the special Commissioners appointed by the National Relief Commission, announcing their safe arrival at Santiago, stating that they were well, busy relieving the sick and wounded, and requesting the commission to send at once certain supplies.

The commission decided to make purchases at once of supplies to be sent to Fernandina, Camp Thomas, Camp Alger, Newport News, and Key West. The commission appointed William Potter, Louis C. Vanuxem, Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Dr. G. G. Groff as a special commission to visit Puerto Rico and arrange for the establishment of a supply depot there and to inquire into the exact needs and conditions of the troops and to relieve their necessities and look after the sick and wounded; Dr. Groff to remain with a special view to looking after the condition and wants of the Pennsylvania State troops. These special Commissioners will carry with them a large amount of supplies, consisting of medicines, food, and necessities for the sick and wounded.

The National Relief Commission has received an offer from a citizen of New York, stating that he was willing and prepared to donate to the commission for use in Cuba an ice plant, costing not more than $10,000.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

WORK OF THE AUXILIARIES.

Representatives Report Progress—New Branches Organized.

At a meeting of representatives of the various auxiliaries yesterday morning at the supply depot, 552 Broadway, Mrs. Paul Dana of the Committee on Auxiliaries, reported the organization of seven new auxiliaries, as follows: Suffolk County, Oyster Bay, Bridgeport, Conn., Cranford, N. J., Plymouth Church of Worcester, Mass., and Hokendauqua, Penn. There are now sixty-seven auxiliaries.

Miss Leverich of the Ice Plant Auxiliary reported that she had disposed of $150 worth of the stamps received from Miss Schenck's endless chain.

Auxiliary No. 1 reported the collection of $147 during the past week. Auxiliary No. 20 reported that $600 was the net proceeds of the lawn party given a few days ago at Katonah. The report from Auxiliary No. 22 of New Rochelle showed that this branch had sent in 4,500 garments, $800 worth of delicacies, and $1,000 in money to be used in purchasing tents.

The matter of equipping the hospital ship Missouri was discussed, but the plans announced a week ago were not changed. The entire expense of equipping this ship is being borne by the various auxiliaries, and it will be ready to sail by Monday, it is thought.

HOSPITALS IN THE SOUTH.

Conditions in Some Leave Much to be Desired, Dr. Kent Reports.

A letter from Dr. Alexander W. Kent, the Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, Fla., giving a brief account of the condition of the sick at that place, was received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday. Dr. Kent says in part:

"Saturday I rode through the camp and investigated the condition of the hospital. The Second Division was well provided for, and the men had blessings for the Red Cross. Some of the regimental hospitals were not so comfortable. I am doing the best to supply all deficiencies.

"At the Third Division hospital, which has lately been established, and which has already fifty patients, and will have more when it has accommodations, I found things in pretty bad shape.

"I have just received word from Miami that affairs are in bad shape there."

A telegram was received from Miss Martha Draper, at Charleston, stating that the services of the Red Cross were being cordially and gratefully received.

Books and Magazines Sent to Sailors.

A large quantity of books and magazines collected at the Maritime Exchange were yesterday shipped to the seamen of the United States fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. The United States Express Company, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt is President, carries the consignment free of charge.

REPORT ON THE SENECA CASE.

Surgeon General Sternberg Found Conditions Had Been Exaggerated—How He Found the Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg returned to Washington to-day from New York, where he made an inspection of the incoming hospital ship Relief, with most satisfactory results.

While in New York the Surgeon General also visited the Seneca and examined into the allegations that have been made in the newspapers as to the improper equipment of that ship for the homeward trip from Santiago. The Surgeon General found that while there was some ground for the statements, the conditions had been exaggerated. The Seneca was overcrowded with passengers. Among them were forty-two soldiers from the hospital, who were not so badly wounded as to require their immediate transfer. Most of them were able to walk aboard the ship unaided.

They were ordered away from the hospital at Siboney because the officers in charge, anticipating another great battle which would overtax their resources, desired to free the hospitals from every patient who could be gotten away. In addition to this, a number of civilians, who were not properly entitled to the privilege, were allowed passage, resulting in overcrowding. The physician in charge was found to be thoroughly competent, and much of the complaint on the score of insufficient medical attendants was ascribable to the unexpected illness of the other physician. There was some medicine aboard. It is understood that Gen. Sternberg's investigation has satisfied the department and no further inquiry regarding the complaints will be made.

THE DEATH OF PRIVATE WRAY.

His Body May Be Brought to This City for Burial.

Mrs. Jessie C. Lane of 36 West Washington Square has arranged for the burial of Private William A. Wray of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, who died at Fort Thomas, Ky., on Tuesday. If it is not possible to bring the body here it will be buried in Mrs. Lane's private plot at Newport, Ky.

Young Wray was formerly employed in the Stock Exchange as a porter. He went away with the Sixty-ninth Regiment on May 24, being a private in Company K. Mrs. Wray received many letters from her son. He sent her little mementos of the camp at Tampa. Since a week ago she had received no word from him, until a friend called and told her that Wray was ill, and had been removed to Fort Thomas. On Tuesday she was informed by wire of his death.

Upon receipt of the telegram the mother was overcome with grief. She did not have sufficient means for the transportation of the body north. Word was sent asking that the burial be delayed in hopes that a subscription could be raised.

Mrs. Lane, who has come forward to aid and comfort the dead soldier's mother, was a nurse during the civil war. She is going to visit the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, and ask the company to forward the body. "My only fear is," said she, "that the Government will refuse to delay burial."

TYPHOID AT CAMP ALGER.

Many New Cases and One Death Reported Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Ten new cases of typhoid were sent from Camp Alger to Fort Myer to-day. The patients are Capt. W. G. Sherman, Company K, Twenty-second Kansas, and Privates G. H. Green, Company E; Mike Burns, Company D; C. Radloff and Frank Framing, Company I, all of the First Rhode Island; Horace Pease, Company D; John Gilbert, Company K, and William Bowers, Company L, of the Third New York; John N. Randale, Company H, and Howard Martin, Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

There are also many cases of malarial intermittent fever and other ailments in camp which might develop into typhoid. Owing to the numerous cases of this sort in Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania, it has been isolated. Private Vandervoort, Company F, Eighth Ohio, and John Kengall, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, have been found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Private Siegmund Throen, Company A, Third Missouri, a typhoid patient, died last night at Fort Myer. His remains were interred at Arlington Cemetery to-day.

GOVERNMENT PAYS THE DENTIST.

A Wounded Lieutenant Will Have His Lower Jaw Repaired.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieut. W. S. Wood, Adjutant of the Ninth Cavalry, was a visitor at the War Department to-day, and had an interesting interview with Secretary Alger. The Ninth Cavalry, which is a colored regiment, rendered conspicuously gallant service during the fierce fighting around Santiago on the 1st and 2d inst.

While leading his forces, Lieut. Wood was [illegible] through his lower jaw and lodged in his shoulder. He was brought to this country on one of the hospital ships, and was in the hands of a dentist to-day for the purpose of having his jaws repaired so as to enable him to masticate his food. The question having been submitted to the Surgeon General of the army, that official has decided that the expense attending the necessary dental operation is a legitimate claim against the Government.

BURIAL OF CAPT. CAPRON.

One of the Leaders of the Rough Riders Laid to Rest.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Funeral services over the body of Capt. Allyn Capron, one of the gallant heroes of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who fell before Siboney, were held here to-day, the deceased having been brought North on the Government transport Hudson. The services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The coffin was hid in a profusion of floral offerings.

The Rev. Dr. Harding opened the services and a choir of young ladies sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Lead, Kindly Light." The body was then taken to Arlington, escorted by 100 men of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, where it was interred. Capt. Capron's mother and wife were present, but his father is with his battery of artillery in Cuba.

SOLACE TO SAIL SATURDAY.

The Free Lance Joins the Patrol Fleet—Other Navy Yard News.

The hospital ship Solace will sail from the navy yard on Saturday. The repairs to her machinery and improvements to her ice plant are almost completed. Stores and supplies are being put aboard in large quantities for distribution among the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The converted yacht Free Lance, after coaling, left the yard yesterday morning to resume her place on the harbor patrol.

The Kanawah was towed over to the dock at Seventh Street and the East River yesterday to have the underbody coppered.

The battleship Texas is expected to arrive Saturday, and the work of clearing away the coffer dam is being hurried in order to have the big dry dock ready to receive the war vessel when she gets here.

SEA GIRT AS A GENERAL CAMP.

Gov. Voorhees Learns the Nine Regiments May Be Taken There.

SEA GIRT, July 27.—Gov. Voorhees and Lieut. Col. Gillmore returned from Washington to-day. They called at the War Department yesterday, and spent some time in consultation with Adjt. Gen. Corbin in relation to having the Government select Sea Girt as a military post. Adjt. Gen. Corbin was impressed with the plans and figures submitted, and informed the Governor that it was more than probable that a division—nine regiments—would soon be mobilized here. The Government is also considering the advantages offered at Montauk Point, N. Y.

Gov. Voorhees also endeavored to induce the War Department to authorize New Jersey to furnish a signal corps, but was informed that that branch of the service was full, and that in all probability no more signalmen would be required.

Gen. Corbin informed the Governor that the Fourth Regiment would likely be held at Camp Voorhees for several months. He said also that no more regiments would be ordered to the front unless equipped with the Krag-Jorgenson rifle. None of the Jersey regiments have obtained these modern guns.

ARTILLERY AT CAMP BLACK.

Two Batteries Arrive There—A Crusade Against Saloons.

HEMPSTEAD, July 27.—The Fifth Battery, Capt. Flannigan, and the Fourth, Capt. Smith, arrived at Camp Black to-day, and the work of serving out the tents, uniforms, and equipments to the men was begun, and by this evening the new artillerymen were comfortable. Almost all of the men in the batteries have seen service behind field guns in either the United States Army, the National Guard, or foreign armies. In Capt. Smith's battery there are only fourteen green men.

Lieut. Weigle to-day superintended the erection of a frame building on the hill, to be used as a brigade hospital.

Col. Schuyler has thus early turned his attention to the saloons, which were open when the first call troops were here, and nine of which have been reopened. Col. Schuyler said to-day he would not temporize with the saloons. He could not close them up, as they were not on the camp grounds and all appeared to have licenses, but if they caused any trouble, or if he heard that any man in the command had become drunk in one of them, he would place a file of soldiers in the front and rear of each saloon, and every soldier seen entering would be arrested.

On Sunday the Long Island Railroad Company will put on a number of extra trains to accommodate people who wish to go to Camp Black to see the infantry and artillery troops there.

Gets Five Years for Desertion.

Private Thomas Curley of the Seventh Artillery, Fort Slocum, was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was later taken to Fort Columbus to begin his term as a prisoner. For some time prior to a year ago Curley was a member of the Third Artillery, then stationed at Fort Slocum, on Davids Island. He deserted, and was not recaptured. When the war broke out and the new artillery regiments were in the course of formation he enlisted in the Seventh Artillery, one of the new regiments, and, as fate would have it, was sent to Fort Slocum, where he was soon recognized.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Jerome A. Watrouse, Paymaster, United States Army, now on duty in the office of the Paymaster General, is relieved from temporary duty in that office, and will proceed to and take station at Boston, reporting by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East, and to the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Major Eugene L. Swift, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps and will proceed to Atlanta, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty at the camp of recruits near that city.

The following named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are assigned to duty and station in Washington from the dates set opposite their respective names: Major James W. Dawes, June 16; Major William J. Black, June 29.

Major Francis C. Ford, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed from Nacogdoches, Texas, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Col. Fayette W. Roe, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. McNick, United States Army, will proceed from Baltimore to Tampa and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon General R. Hicks, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster, for duty as medical officer on the United States transport Manitoba at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Maurer, United States Army, will proceed from New York City to Jacksonville, and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. B. Lee, United States Army, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster, for duty as medical officer on the United States transport Minnewaska now at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. S. Rossiter, United States Army, will proceed from Denver to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf, will proceed to Washington and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for consultation, and, upon completion thereof, will return to his proper station.

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty in New York City and will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to his home and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army and await orders.

The leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major John N. Coe, Twenty-first Infantry, from headquarters Fifth Army Corps, is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for twenty days on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. Henry B. Allen, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved permanently at the Military Academy, and will continue on his present duties until further orders.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Major Mott Hooton, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

First Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, Seventh Cavalry, having completed the duty assigned him in connection with the muster into service of United States Volunteers from Oklahoma, Indian Territory, will proceed to join his proper station.

Capt. Nathaniel T. Messer, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will join the United States steamer Scandia at San Francisco, and assume duty under instructions from the Quartermaster General, United States Army, as Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on said steamer.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Chaplain Joseph F. Hartman, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Edward M. Gross, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on account of physical disability; First Lieut. George D. Waldron, Adjutant First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Ralph W. Heins, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. John G. Talbott, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. J. Walker Benet, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Penn., and assigned to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the works of the Lake Erie Engineering Company, with station at Buffalo.

Additional Second Lieut. Frederick Altstaetter, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers at New Orleans, and will proceed to and take station at Philadelphia, and report to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Major Medad C. Martin, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will, until further orders, make one visit daily to Dunn Loring, Va., in the performance of his official duties.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Newport News and report to Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster at that place, for duty under his direction.

Private Charles F. Smith, Troop K., First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, will be sent to Springfield, Ill., to report to the Governor of the State to receive a commission. He will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his regiment on the day prior to the date of his acceptance of the commission.

Private James A. Logan, Jr., Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, now at Newport News, will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

Corp. Lewis H. Matlock, Company F, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp George H. Thomas, will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery, and First Lieut. Albert C. Hunt, Fifth Artillery, are detailed as member and Recorder, respectively, of the board of officers appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, vice Major William P. Vose, Sixth Artillery, and Capt. James C. Bush, Seventh Artillery, who are hereby relieved.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. John C. Scantling, Second Artillery; Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Granger Adams, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Samson L. Faison, First Infantry; Second Lieut. George Blakely, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, Third Artillery.

Navy.

Commander George E. Ide has permission to leave the Brooklyn Hospital and report to the hospital at Norfolk.

Lieut. Commander R. T. Jasper has his sick leave extended one month.

Acting Boatswain Timothy Sullivan is ordered to duty with the crew of the Buffalo.

Lieut. George W. Logan is ordered to discontinue recruiting at Buffalo and to duty with the Buffalo.

Acting Boatswain E. H. Eycke is ordered to the Lancaster immediately.

Lieut. Joseph J. Hunker is ordered to the Harvard immediately as executive officer.

Acting Gunner Samuel Chiles is ordered to the Franklin immediately.

Acting Gunner George Brady is ordered to the Lancaster immediately.

Acting Gunner Hans Johnson is ordered to the Key West Naval Station.

Lieut. William F. Low is detached from the Katahdin and ordered to the Minneapolis immediately, as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Delano is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to command the Fish Hawk.

Lieut. F. H. Fickbohm, when detached from the Jason, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard, instead of to the Seminole.

Chief Engineer C. Andrade, upon completion of his special sea duty, is ordered to resume his duties at Philadelphia.

Acting Boatswain Francis E. Schuster is ordered to the Key West Naval Station immediately.

Assistant Paymaster Robert H. Cowan is ordered to the Lebanon immediately.

Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke is ordered to the East Boston immediately.

Assistant Paymaster William R. Heath is ordered to the Franklin immediately.

Passed Assistant Surg. N. H. Pierce is detached from receiving duty at Chicago and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Lieut. George P. Winslow is ordered to the Fish Hawk immediately.



A man has to have pluck to make a success of any calling. A man must have the backbone to take knock-down blows and get up again and again and fight on.

Pluck and stamina are largely a question of good health. It only takes one knock-down blow to finish a man with a headache. It only takes a small setback to disconcert a nervous and shaky man. A bilious, headachy man goes into bankruptcy at the first embarrassment. A nervous man who does not sleep at night and gets up shaky in the morning gives up the battle of business at the first discouragement. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all health-makers and health-keepers. It makes pure, rich blood. It forces out all impurities and disease germs. It does not make any difference what the disease may be called, so long as it has its inception in improper or insufficient nourishment—this great medicine will cure it. It may be called dyspepsia, kidney disease, "liver complaint," skin or blood disease, or nervous prostration—all these have the same starting point. The "Golden Medical Discovery" reaches that point. It will cure these diseases absolutely. None of them can retain their hold on the system when the arteries are filled with rich, pure blood.

"I am 54 years old," writes Mr. F. G. Bledsoe, of Leesville, Henry Co., Mo. "For 25 years I suffered from torpid liver, constipation and indigestion which severely affected my nerves. Having to make my living by hard work, I would keep on until I would *have* to give up. Sometimes my friends would pick me up and carry me to bed. What little sleep I could get was tortured with horrible dreams. I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It relieved the pain in my back and between my shoulders, braced up my nerves, and to-day I am a well man."



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STEAMER AFIRE AT SEA

The Ardandhu Comes Up the Atlantic Coast with Her Hold Burning.

FIRE STARTED MONDAY NIGHT

Steerage Passengers Terror Stricken, While Cabin Passengers Displayed Bravery—The Ship Narrowly Missed Being Run Down.

Listed heavily to starboard, with smoke pouring from her ventilators and lifeboats swung clear, the steamer Ardandhu reached port yesterday after an experience that narrowly escaped being a repetition of that which resulted in the recent loss of the Clyde Line steamer Delaware. The Ardandhu, which was eight days out from Jamaica, runs on the Tweedie Trading Company's service, between New York, Central American, and West Indian ports. She was due here thirty hours earlier, but leaky boilers kept her speed down to nine knots from the time of departure from her last port of call, and finally when east of Fenwick Island, off the Maryland coast, at 9:30 o'clock last Monday night, fire was discovered aboard.

It was a blaze that had developed suddenly and threatened to make short work of the vessel. The tell-tale smoke came out of the ventilators from hold No. 3. The scurrying out of the crew as an investigation was being made and the strong odor of smoke aroused the passengers, but among all, save some steerage passengers from Jamaica, principally Italians, good order was observed. Several of these rushed for the lifeboats. There are three lifeboats on the Ardandhu, ample for the seventeen passengers and thirty-nine of the crew aboard, but several of the steerage passengers, of whom there were eight, were for cutting away at once.

Threatens Them with a Revolver.

Third Mate Leroy Sanders ordered the men out of the boats, and he successfully enforced his order by pointing a revolver at them. Then Capt. Walker went to work. Smoke was coming out of six ventilators amidships and aft, and it was so dense that all hands save the crew went forward. Steam was turned into the between decks section, and water was turned into the lower hold. The vessel had in her cargo bananas, cocoanuts, sugar, logwood, and rum. There were twenty-eight barrels of rum in the lower hold, and it was believed that the rum was near the centre of the fire, and it was feared that an explosion might occur.

While the work of smothering the fire was going on, Capt. George Walker, to take no chances on the safety of his passengers and men, ordered the lifeboats provisioned and lowered away. The sea was smooth, and the work of getting away the boats was not difficult. The principal trouble was in keeping the foreigners out till they could be got in in orderly fashion. There were four women and two children to go first, and then the men. The officers stood by and preserved discipline.

The smoke had become very dense now and the heat intolerable. The Captain ordered the ventilators removed and the wells were battered down to aid in smothering the flames. The boats, properly manned, lay off at a short distance while the steamer lay to. The fire pumps were kept at work floating the lower hold. By midnight Capt. Walker believed he had the fire under control and decided to proceed for New York. The boats were accordingly hoisted aboard and the engines were started, but she steamed along slowly. The flooding of holds Nos. 3 and 4 had given the vessel a list of nearly forty-five degrees.

The Jamaican steerage passengers were still in a state of terror. Two of them refused the leave one of the boats, and remained in fright coiled up in the bottom, where, in fact, they remained till the Ardandhu reached New York Harbor.

The vessel was brought to a stop once more coming up the coast to avoid a draught while an examination of the hold was made. When the covers were removed from the ventilator wells, dense smoke shot up and showed that the fire was still burning, though it had been held sufficiently in check to insure the vessel's safe arrival in port.

The Cabin Passengers Cool.

The cabin passengers, despite their cause for anxiety, displayed splendid control of themselves. The Captain told them that if occasion required their leaving the steamer they would be able to make land safely.

Tuesday morning brought a dense fog and the Ardandhu narrowly escaped another danger. She cut across the bow of another steamer, missing her about twenty feet. The identity of the stranger was not ascertained.

After the Ardandhu was passed by the Health Officer, the fireboat Zophar Mills went alongside of her and got hose aboard. They proceeded together to the Ardandhu's berth at Pier 1 North River, where the fire was finally put out, and the work of pumping her free was begun. The damage to cargo had not been estimated yesterday.

Among the steamship's passengers were R. A. Goshorn, a war correspondent of Pittsburg; David J. Burton of Brooklyn, Mrs. Emma E. Morelan, wife of the United States Consul at Belize, and her son Ricardo; Mrs. Ellen Ormsby, wife of the Protestant Bishop of the Diocese of Belize; Mrs. A. R. Lackie, wife of the supervising engineer of the Spanish-American Railroad, in Spanish Honduras; George Arthur of Port de Cortez and his six-year-old son.

The Ardandhu is a British steamer of 2,090 tons, and is under charter here.

NOAH WEBSTER'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Old House Still Standing in a Connecticut Valley.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

On the old highway leading through West Hartford, Conn., to Newington, and a mile south of the central village of the former town, is the house in which, in 1758, was born America's great lexicographer, Noah Webster. His father, a descendant in the fourth generation from John Webster, who previous to 1660 was Governor of Connecticut, was a militia Captain in the time of the Revolution. And the son, who had already begun the studies which were to fit him for his toil as a linguist, abandoned them for a time and served in his father's company.

The house of the Websters is on the west side of the way, and, "fronting the sunrise" and the City of Hartford, commands a fine view of the surrounding country. It is shaded by maples and an elm, which latter tree, as the easily believed tradition runs, was planted by Capt. Webster when his scholar son was a boy. The house stands with the side to the street, and the front door, in keeping with the style in vogue of yore, is ornamented with a knocker. Two stories high in front, the house has two large front rooms on the first floor, one on each side of the front entry. In keeping with the old style, these rooms show the large sheathed beams lower than the plastered ceiling. In the story above are two bedrooms corresponding to the square room below.

The back of the house is but one story high, the roof sloping down unbroken from the ridge. A huge chimney in the centre of the house affords three fireplaces, one for each of the front rooms and one for a large room on the west side of the house. This latter room was the "living room" of the Websters. North of it is the pantry, and south of it a sleeping room. Projecting to the westward is an L, in which there is another large chimney, with a fireplace and brick oven that was considered indispensable to the kitchen by old-time housekeepers. The traditions do not mention which room of the Webster house it was in which the country's dictionary maker was born, nor do they give the exact date of the death of his father, Capt. Webster, nor the time when the farm passed from the possession of the Websters to other hands.

The cyclopedias say that Dr. Webster was born in Hartford, which statement was true, for Hartford once included the territory which is now West Hartford. The highway on which the Webster house stands is one of the finest for a drive to be found in the State of Connecticut. Though a valley road, it is for some of the distance so above the lands on either side as to give the traveler a fine view of the landscape for miles around. It is a wide way and one that was laid out when people liked room and had it.

SPECIAL TAX PAYMENTS.

Business Men Exercised Over Reports that a Penalty for Non-Payment Would Be Imposed After Aug. 1.

A large number of persons called at the Internal Revenue offices in this city yesterday and left money for the payment of special taxes on licenses and agreements. Many of these persons expressed a willingness to return for their receipts later; all that they desired was that they should be credited with the payments before Aug. 1, and not required to pay any penalty for delinquency after that date. There was some misunderstanding on the part of business men regarding the enforcement of a penalty for non-payment of certain special taxes prior to Aug. 1. Internal Revenue Collector Treat explained that the actual payment of the money prior to Aug. 1 was not so essential as the filing of the proper blanks containing the names of the individuals or firms, and such other information as the law requires.

Commission men of all descriptions are required to pay a special tax of $20 each, and Collector Treat said yesterday that he was afraid that several of the New York commission merchants would neglect the matter, and thereby lay themselves liable to a fine of $10, or 50 per cent. of the tax.

"One class of men who seem to be in ignorance of the law," said the Collector, "are the cotton and woolen goods commission men in the dry goods district. I have been trying to impress upon them the necessity of complying with the law as speedily as possible."

With regard to the legality of the 50 per cent. penalty, Collector Treat said:

"While the war revenue law of June 13, 1898, does not cover this point directly, the General Statutes relating to the collection of internal revenue are very clear on the subject. They leave no leeway for the Collector which would warrant him in omitting to collect a penalty when the proper returns are not made at all, or are made too late, to allow the prompt collection of the tax."

This provision of the General Statutes, in Collector Treat's opinion, applies to all special taxes payable by commission brokers, bankers, theatres, circuses, and concert halls, pawnbrokers, owners of billiard tables, &c.

A Brooklyn firm wrote to the Treasury Department a few days ago asking if self-raising flours were liable to taxation under the provision of the war revenue law applying to mixed flour. Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn has received a ruling on this point from Commissioner N. B. Scott, which says that the mixture of baking powder and salt with wheat flour makes the article subject to tax because it is "a mixture with other material than wheat." The mixture of buckwheat flour with wheat flour would also render the product liable to tax under the same statute. Buckwheat flour is not taxable, but the combination with wheat flour makes the whole liable.

The provision of the new law imposing a tax on mixed flour will take effect on Aug. 12. This provision declares that every person, firm, or corporation, before engaging in the business of making, packing, or repacking mixed flour shall pay a special tax at the rate of $12 per annum; also that there shall be levied a tax of 4 cents per barrel, or other package, containing 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds, of mixed flour; 2 cents on every half barrel or package containing 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds; 1 cent on every quarter barrel or other package containing 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds, and ½ cent on every one-eighth barrel or other package containing 24½ pounds or less.

WAR REVENUE DECISIONS.

Construction of Clauses Referring to Patent Medicines, Proprietary Articles, and Merchandise Brokers.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued an important circular, in which he gives an interpretation of the last clause of Section 20 of the new Revenue act as to what medicinal preparations or articles are subject to tax thereunder. The Commissioner construes this clause as follows:

"Any medicinal article which is compounded by any formula, published or unpublished," will be held to be taxable under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898, when it is "put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade mark, or proprietary medicine in general," or is "advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment, as having any special claim to merit, or as having any peculiar advantages in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect."

Any medicine will be held to be put up in "style or manner similar," &c., when the package, carton, wrapper, label, bottle, or container resembles in one or more particulars any make or brand of "patent, trade mark, or proprietary medicine in general." For example, the use of a trade mark upon medicine makes it taxable. Also, the use of the makers' name or any other person's name in the possessive form immediately before the name of the medicine, as "Smith's pills," or the use of any name immediately following the name of the medicine.

This shall not be construed, however, to prohibit the name of the physician who was the author of the formula immediately following the name of the medicine. Nor shall it be construed to prohibit the name of the manufacturer being blown in the bottle or printed inconspicuously on the label or wrapper.

Any medicinal article will be held to be "advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment" if there is any statement whatever upon any part of the article of any "disease or affection of the human or animal body" for which the contents should or might be used. This shall not be construed, however, as prohibiting the printing of the formula and the dose on the label, or words indicating the therapeutic action of the medicine in purely technical language not in common use.

Any medicinal article will be held to be advertised on the package or otherwise as having any special claim to merit, or to any peculiar advantage in the mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect, when any description of it either on the package or otherwise includes any statement to the effect that it has a special or peculiar merit or value over other like articles or other articles of the same class, or when it has any word, phrase, or sentence, either in the title, or formula, or otherwise, which indicates its superior merit over articles of its class.

For example, "tasteless quinine," "improved cod-liver oil," but this shall not be construed to exclude the words "pure," "chemically pure," &c., which have for their object the definition of the grade of the article, or the words "granulated," "crystallized," "pressed," "resublimed," &c., intended to indicate the manner of manufacture, and which indicate only well known and established methods of manufacture.

The Commissioner has held that merchandise brokers are not required to stamp both buyers' and sellers' contracts under the new act. The original note or memorandum of sale is alone held to be subject to the tax, and, further, that a mere memorandum, accompanying an offer to purchase, is subject to the tax only when the offer is accepted. Merchandise brokers are held to be commercial brokers and as such are subject to the special tax provided for in Section 2 of the new Revenue act.

The Commissioner also has held that merchants, warehousemen, auctioneers, and cattle brokers, who receive goods or produce of any kind, or live stock, are not commercial brokers within the meaning of Section 2 of the new Revenue act, and, therefore, are not subject to a special tax.

DEALINGS IN WAR BONDS.

Large Transactions on the Stock Exchange, the Price Touching 104⅝.

Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan caused this notice to be posted yesterday at the window at the Sub-Treasury where business in the allotment war threes is transacted:

"Persons tendering more than three deposits on account of the 3 per cent. loan must bring allotment notices and furnish a schedule in duplicate giving the names of the allottees, address, case number, and amount."

Some payments of allotment subscriptions were made yesterday. The amounts were on the basis of the $4,700 scale.

There were large dealings in the new 3s, "when issued," on the Stock Exchange, yesterday. More than $800,000 of them was sold, one firm taking $350,000. The price touched 104⅝.

Wall Street houses are preparing to deal in or finance the allotment bonds. In cases where the bidder cannot pay the balance of 98 per cent., the broker will charge a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. for supplying the money.

Mrs. Hedges's 100th Birthday.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 27.—Mrs. Phoebe Doty Hedges, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Morris, aged seventy-four years, about four miles from Summit, today celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. All during her life Mrs. Hedges has lived in the vicinity of her present home. She was born in the house she now occupies July 27, 1798. Mrs. Hedges traces her ancestry back in the direct line to James Doty, or Dotew, who came over in the Mayflower. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is said to be one of the only two women in New Jersey whose fathers fought in the Revolution.

CAUGHT BY A PLASTER CAST.

Unusual Evidence Produced Against an Alleged Illinois Chicken Thief.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The plaster cast of a wagon track has brought an alleged chicken thief to justice in Ellis Township.

For a year some human marauder had been making away with birds of Elk Grove hen roosts. The work was skillfully done. The only clue left behind was a wide wagon track. Finally plaster casts of that wheel track were made and distributed among the farmers.

Later, Farmer Barney Guerke got the measure of every wagon tire in Elk Grove, Wheeling, and several other neighboring townships. None of them fitted the wide cast. Yesterday a man drove up to Guerke's place and asked for a drink. He was a stranger. While he was straggling around the farmyard, getting a drink, and "sizing up" the henhouse, Farmer Guerke examined his wagon wheels, and found that the tires fitted the cast. He also heard the cackle of chickens in the wagon.

When Guerke told the stranger of his suspicions a hot fight followed, and the man got away with his wide-tired wagon. Guerke started in pursuit and hailed the farmers he passed to join in the chase. Soon a good-sized posse was in pursuit. They soon drew near the man in the wide-tired wagon.

A shot brought him to a standstill near a cornfield. He jumped from his wagon and took to the fields. His pursuers followed and four miles of hard running brought the man at bay in a hedge. The fugitive is now in the calaboose at Itasca. The plaster casts will be used in court at the trial.

BISHOP J. H. WINGFIELD DEAD.

The Right Rev. John H. Wingfield, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Northern California, and one of the best known churchmen of the West, died yesterday afternoon at Benecia, Cal. He was known as well upon the Eastern coast as in the Far West, and one period of his life was devoted to educational interests in New York State.

He was born in Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 24, 1833. As a lad of thirteen he entered St. Timothy's College, Catonsville, Md., then under the charge of the late Rev. Dr. Lebertus Van Bokelen, and was graduated in 1850. The two succeeding years he served the college as tutor, and the following year he joined the senior class at the College of William and Mary, Va., and after graduating returned to spend a year teaching at St. Timothy's.

In the Autumn of 1854 he removed to New York and became a tutor in the Churchill Military Academy, at Sing Sing. A year later he attended the Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria, and the following year he became Principal of the Ashley Institute, at Little Rock.

He was ordained to the priesthood in the chapel of the seminary at Alexandria, Va., in 1859, by Bishop Johns, and after serving some time as assistant to his father, who was rector of Trinity Church at Portsmouth, Va., he became rector of Christ Church, Rock Spring, Hartford County, Md. Returning to Portsmouth in 1866, two years later he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Va., and three years later founded St. Paul's School for Young Ladies.

The College of William and Mary conferred upon him two degrees, D. D. in 1869 and LL. D. in 1874. In the last-named year he left the East to become rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco. During the session in New York of the General Convention of 1874 he was elected Missionary Bishop of Northern California, and was consecrated in December the same year in his old church at Petersburg. Until April, 1875, however, he remained in charge of his parish at San Francisco. He became President of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, Benecia, and in 1876 head of St. Mary's of the Pacific, a school for girls.

He was elected Bishop of Louisiana in 1879, but he declined the office, believing the field in the Far West was more promising. He also had been elected Assistant Bishop of Mississippi, and Bishop of Easton, Md., but accepted neither.

SAFE AND $950 GONE.

John A. Horton, thirty years old, of the Majestic Flats, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and William R. De Walter, forty-six, living at 7 South Street, were arrested last night and locked up in the Church Street Police Station, charged with burglary.

Detectives Mooney and Connors, who made the arrests, did a clever piece of work, and claim that both prisoners will be convicted. Horton and De Walter are coal merchants, having desk room in Room 418 of the Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway. Henry Scheel and Adolph Erdmann have their offices there also.

Erdmann, it seems, was in the habit of leaving large sums of money in his roll-top desk, and recently $150 was taken therefrom. He failed to report his loss to the police, but on July 21 he left $950 in an iron safe, which was hidden in the lower part of his desk. He left the office about 5 o'clock, leaving Horton and the latter's father there.

The next morning Erdmann found his desk broken open and the little safe and its contents gone. He reported his loss at the Church Street Police Station, and Detectives Mooney and Conners were put on the case.

The detectives learned that De Walter, who is a heavy drinker, was spending money freely, and by dint of much questioning they found out that he had entrusted $350 with a certain saloonkeeper for safe keeping. The latter said that De Walter had $125 in his possession when he left the other cash with him.

The detectives found De Walter in a half stupor from drink last night, and charged him with the crime. De Walter confessed, and then implicated Horton, saying that they carried the safe to the river front, rifled it, threw it overboard, and then divided the $950.

When arrested at his home Horton refused to acknowledge his guilt.

MR. VOGEL AND HIS WHISKERS.

George Vogel of 19 Borden Avenue, Hunter's Point, has been missing since Saturday. Alarmed about him, his relatives have asked the police to assist in finding him.

When last seen Mr. Vogel was in a restaurant on Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, talking with a Mrs. Seeley and her help and drinking beer. He had been followed there by Mrs. Vogel, who had a short time before received a note from him stating that he was tired of living with her and was going away.

It chanced that Mr. Vogel, being a comparatively young man, was the possessor of a beautiful set of silky side whiskers which pointed out from either cheek in regulation mutton-chop fashion, and commanded the attention and respect of friend and foe. Mr. Vogel was proud of them—very proud, indeed; for he had been known to boast that they could not be equaled on this side of the water. Be this as it may, in her indignation Mrs. Vogel forgot the glory of these hirsute appendages and the respect properly due to them as surpassing whiskers, and before the husband could protect himself she had a firm grasp of either bunch and was amusing herself by dragging her husband about the floor.

Mr. Vogel's whiskers were put to their utmost test. Finally, like human nature, they could endure no longer, and in an unexpected moment man and whiskers separated, Mr. Vogel remaining on the floor, Mrs. Vogel standing triumphant with the one-time unexcelled mutton chops in either hand.

With a wild, wild shriek—whether of agony or of anguish because of the loss of his beard—Mr. Vogel fled. Nor has he yet been seen—that is, seen to be recognized. It may be that, going about in his whiskerless state, his friends that knew him once know him no more. At any rate, he has stayed away so long that Mrs. Vogel wants to see him again, if only as a prisoner on the charge of non-support. Hence the appeal to the police.

Funeral of Capt. Gilman.

The body of Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, who died on Governors Island Tuesday from illness contracted at Siboney, will be taken to West Point this morning on the Quartermaster's steamer General Meigs. Services will be held at 7:15 A. M. at the late home on Governors Island. A guard will escort the body to the boat and accompany it to West Point. The General Meigs will leave the island at 9 o'clock. The burial will be at West Point, where there will also be services, conducted probably by the Chaplain, the Rev. Herbert Shipman. Capt. H. L. Harris has charge of the funeral arrangements.

Orders for Lieut. Toffey.

John J. Toffey, Jr., son of Col. John J. Toffey, of Jersey City, who was recently appointed a Lieutenant by President McKinley, has been assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry, with orders to report to the commander of the Gulf Department at Atlanta, Ga. He will leave Sunday night.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Many Regulars Made Their Last Trip of the Season to the Seaside Track.

THE HURDLE RACE A FARCE

In Most Cases the Horses That Got Away in Front Won All the Way—Kirkwood Was the Single Exception.

Many of the "regulars" who have followed the racing on the metropolitan circuit since the season opened at Aqueduct in April made their last trip for the season to the Brighton Beach track yesterday, for today the season opens at Saratoga, where the best horses of the East and West will probably meet for some time to come. Not only did many of the players make yesterday's trip to Brighton their last for the season, but a number of bookmakers followed their example, for most of the big books will go to the Spa. The bookmakers have been grumbling during the past few days that the association does not furnish them ample protection, and they cite the case of Decapod, who was disqualified on Saturday, as one in point.

There was nothing in yesterday's card calculated to attract more than the army of regulars, for the class of horses entered in most of the events was decidedly "doggy," and, moreover, the track, because of the rain on Tuesday night and yesterday morning, was in very poor condition. It was almost a sea of soft slush, and lucky was the horse and his rider who, getting away in front, managed to stay to the end, thereby avoiding a mud bath. The horse in front is sure to send up in the faces of those behind a shower of mud that blinds both horse and rider that receives it, and usually wins. The one exception during the day was in the fifth race, which was won by Kirkwood, who at one time looked to be hopelessly out of it.

This was a two-year-old race at five furlongs, and Kirkwood was a decided favorite. Tut Tut, who has already proved herself to be a useful filly in a selling race, jumped to the front at the start, and opened up a gap that it seemed impossible for the other starters to close again. She raced in front for half a mile, while the favorite floundered about in the rear, apparently hopelessly beaten. But Doggett, who rode Kirkwood, was determined that if Kirkwood had anything like speed in the mud, in him, it should come to the surface, and he flogged the colt until his arm must have ached. Then Kirkwood took it into his head to run, and Doggett got him over on the rail and sent him after Tut Tut. He rapidly overhauled the filly and won out by two lengths.

Leo Lake, a 30 to 1 shot, went to the front in the first race and won all the way, and Ninety Cents, Blissful, and Sensational, respectively, in the second, third, and fourth races, won their races in much the same manner. The hurdle race was a farce, for it was reduced to a field of two, and Rheinstrom, after leading all the way, won in a canter by three lengths.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run at this meeting and have not been first or second; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44.
1—Leo Lake, W. A. Oliver's b. g., aged, by Leonatus-Lady of the Lake, 108 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..........(Jones)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 96, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(Maher)
3—Gun Metal, J. Hynes & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 100, 6 to 1..........(O'Leary)
Tinkler, 96, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prince Auckland, 99, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Abingdon, 108, 6 to 1, (Coylie;) Black Dude, 103, 30 to 1, (James;) Tanis, 111, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Pink Chambray, 94, 10 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04.
1—Ninety Cents, B. Feeney's ch. g., by Sir Modred-Trade Dollar, 95 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..........(O'Connor)
2—The Gardener, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., 102, even money and 1 to 3..........(Maher)
3—Jean Ingelow, James Munro's b. f., 99, 5 to 1..........(Songer)
Life Guard, 102, 20 to 1, (James;) Curid, 95, 30 to 1, (Odom;) Hopscotch, 100, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Meddlesome, 100, 6 to 1, (Dupee,) and Mount Clements, 100, 20 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03½.
1—Blissful, M. Minden's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Bliss, 121 pounds 2 to 1 and 7 to 10..(Maher)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 123, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Doggett)
3—Inspection, J. G. Judson's b. f., 121, 30 to 1..........(James)
Fairy Dale, 121, 7 to 1, (Songer;) Wauwego, 126, 6 to 1, (Lewis;) Julius Caesar, 126, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mrs. Trumbridge, 121, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Sculptor, 123, 25 to 1, (Stewart;) Pocketbook, 123, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Yodan, 123, 30 to 1, (Hamilton;) Ellerslie Belle, 121, 20 to 1, (Coylie;) Genaro, 123, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Orthos, 123, 10 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,200 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¼.
1—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Happy Day, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..........(O'Connor)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 111, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1..........(O'Leary)
3—Glorian, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s br. c., 3, 112, 5 to 2..........(Doggett)
Komuraski, 103, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Jefferson, 91, 10 to 1, (Coylie,) and Our Johnny, 114, 8 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03½.
1—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, 112 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3..........(Doggett)
2—Tut Tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., 109, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5..........(O'Leary)
3—Al Reeves, W. C. Daly's b. g., 107, 15 to 1..........(O'Connor)
Morning, 109, 9 to 5, (Maher,) and Crown, 107, 10 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:54½.
1—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 4 years, by Spokane-Planchette, 137 pounds, 1 to 2..........(Cochran)
2—El Cid, J. J. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 135, 8 to 5..........(Barry)
Won easily by three lengths.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Banquo II	106	Her Own	101
Concord	106	Charagrace	96
Debride	103		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Hapsburg	110	Dr. Fitzsimmons	110
St. Clair	110	Sombre	107
Tenneth	110	Winepress	107

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Tabouret	111	Frohman	103
High Priest	108	General Maceo	103
Bona Dea	105	Fleeting Gold	101
Songster	103	Ruby Lips	101

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Royal Stag	126	Sensational	98
Continental	112	Lady Marian	92
Tripping	105	Pink Chambray	86
Hanwell	100		

FIFTH RACE.—The Spinster Stakes, with $750 added, for fillies, two years old. Three-quarters of a mile.

Whiplash	122	Lepida	109
Anagram	119	Sky Scraper	109
La Cheviot	109	Florence Breckenridge	99
Tendresse	109		
Tender	109	Fast Black	99

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

King T.	111	Marshall	111
Tinge	111	Decanter	102
Doggett	111		

Racing at Saratoga To-Day.

SARATOGA, July 27.—The Saratoga Racing Association will begin its annual twenty-seven days' meeting to-morrow. Following are the entries for the first day's racing:

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble for all ages. Five furlongs. Maceo, 124 pounds; Imperator, 118; Rightaway, Banhadad, and Loiterer, 111; Athamas, 107; Miss Miriam, Laraquoise, and Hurly Burly, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds. One mile. G. B. Cox, 107 pounds; McAllister, Twinkler, Handpress, and Loiterer, 104; Nearest, 102; Deerfoot, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Congress Hall Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Dr. Eichberg, Counsellor Wernberg, and Ethelbert, 122 pounds each; Marblehead, 114; The Bouncer, Satirist, Jered, Sel, and Hungarian, 107; Belle of Troy, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Havoc and Premier, 114 pounds each; Handball, 111; Poetess, 109; Boy Orator, 106; Candle Black, 104; Beaumond, 102; Ruskin, 99.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Geneva, N. Y.

GEVENA, N. Y., July 27.—There were two unfinished and four regular races on the second day's programme of the Western New York Trotting Circuit. The 2:17 trot was not finished, while the half-mile running was not called. Summary:

2:29 Class.—Trot; purse, $400.
Sarainesca, ch. m.; Elwood Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn....5 6 1 2 5 1 1
Little Rose, b. m.; Fred Cook, Auburn....2 1 3 1 2 3 2
Martina, b. m.; C. B. Snyder, Syracuse....1 5 7 3 1 2 3
Daisy S., ch. m.; Frank Matty, Syracuse....3 4 2 4 dr.
Queen Carlos, r. m.; C. L. Van Aiken, Syracuse....8 2 5 5 6 ro.
Alma, b. m.; G. W. Lewis, Oswego....4 3 6 7 4 ro.
Casco, b. s.; Dr. J. A. Dean, Catskill....6 8 8 6 3 ro.
Jim Smith, ch. g.; E. L. Crest, Elmira....7 7 4 dis.
Time—2:28¼; 2:26¼; 2:29¾; 2:26¼; 2:28¼; 2:29¾; 2:26¼.

2:22 Pace.—Purse $400.
Burtona, b. m., E. C. Strong, New Paltz....1 1 2 3 4 1
Red Rover, b. g., Frank Matty, Syracuse....3 7 10 4 1 2
May Christine, b. m., T. L. Arthur, Brooklyn....5 2 1 1 6 dis
Governor Bushnell, b. g., E. G. Gurney, Columbus, Ohio....10 9 5 2 2 ro
Lady Entrigue, b. m., S. G. Demarest, New York....2 6 9 7 9 ro
Shanlie, b. g., E. E. Stetson, Canandaigua....7 4 3 5 8 ro
Rudd, b. g., W. L. Snow, Hornellsville....4 3 8 8 5 ro
Kitty Regent, b. m., C. Hatch, Moravia....6 8 4 9 8 ro
King Alcantara, b. c., W. J. Dwyer, Rochester....9 5 6 10 7 ro
Uncle Job, ch. g., J. G. Overshire, Athens, Penn....8 10 7 6 dr.
Time—2:21¾; 2:19¼; 2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:20¾.

2:15 Pace.—Purse $400.
Darien, b. m., Potter Brothers, Greenfield, Mass....1 1 1
Silver Maker, g. g., Frank Matty, Syracuse....3 3 2
Nellie Sharper, b. m., Alexander Hunter, Carlton Place....2 4 6
Henry P., b. g., C. L. Van Auken, Syracuse....7 2 5
Syra, b. m., Ellwood Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn....4 7 3
Cute, b. m., E. C. Strong, New Paltz....5 3 4
Nettie B., b. m., S. P. Kreleam, Binghamton....6 6 7
Fred Darling, ch. g., W. Alguire, Rochester....8 5 8
Time—2:15¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¼.

2:25 Trot.—Purse $400.
Grand Simmons, b. s., George Haviland, Seneca Falls....6 2 1 1 1
L. H. Chase, sr. m., J. F. Manning, Watkins....2 1 2 5 4
Yates, ch. m., C. L. Van Auken, Syracuse....1 3 5 4 5
Pilaster, br. s., H. B. Anderson, Utica....3 5 4 2 2
Prince Charlie, ch. g., J. C. Hudson, Ithaca....4 4 3 3 3
Sherman V., br. s., San Bear, Geneva....5 dis.
Time—2:23¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¾; 2:22¼.

2:17 Trot.—Purse $400, (unfinished.)
Joe Mark, ch. g., E. W. Howard, Rochester....4 3 1 1
Spencer Girl, ch. g., S. J. Whitaker, Savona....2 1 2 2
Colonel Macy, b. s., D. R. Blackman, Wellsville....1 4 4 3
Medica, br. s., H. B. Anderson, Utica....3 2 3 4
Time—2:23; 2:21; 2:24½; 2:23½.

At Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., July 27.—The racing at Granite State Park to-day resulted as follows:

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.
Etna Simmons, blk. m., by Simmons, (Bowen-Marsh)....2 6 2 1 1 1
Webb, b. g., (Walker)....4 1 1 2 2 2
Prudence, b. m., (Cooley)....1 7 6 7 8 3
Miss Jefferson, br. m., (Titer)....5 2 5 5 3 ro
Leach Boy, b. g., (Knapp)....6 4 3 3 4 ro
Roy K., b. g., (Doré)....3 3 6 10 7 ro
Confession, ch. m., (Brady)....3 5 4 4 5 ro
Malacca, blk. g., (A. Trout)....7 8 8 6 10 ro
Cutioline, b. g., (Middleby)....9 9 10 9 6 ro
Blazaway, ch. g., (J. Trout)....10 10 7 8 9 ro
Time—2:16; 2:18; 2:18; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:21¾.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.
Peter Turney, g. g., by Dick Hunter-Sammy Dodd, by Scipio, (Killispy)....5 1 1 1
George G., g. g., by Roscoe, Jr., dam untraced, (Timothy)....1 6 4 5
Fleetfoot, ch. m., (Folsom)....8 2 3 6
Hinbert Wilkes, ch. g., (Noble)....4 7 5 2
Dr. Wood, ch. g., (Riley)....2 4 7 7
B. B., ro. g., (Shillinglaw)....7 8 2 8
Monopole, ch. g., (Demarest)....3 3 6 3
Jimmie B., b. g., (Lawrence)....6 5 8 4
Time—2:14¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:12.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500, unfinished.
Lottie P., b. m., by Blue Hill, Jr.-Fannie, by Proud American, (Rathburn)....1 1
Gano Wilkes, ch. g., (Kent)....2 5
Lucky Boy, b. g., (Tallman)....7 2
H. M. B., br. g., (Colville)....3 3
A. S. L., ch. g., (Palmer)....4 8
Dolto, blk. g., (Hanson)....8 4
Daylight, ch. g., (McDonald)....5 7
George K., b. g., (O'Neill)....6 6
Time—2:14¼; 2:16.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,500.
Tommy Britton, br. s., by Liberty Bell, (Geers)....1 1 2 4 1
Cresceus, ch. s., (Ketcham)....6 2 1 1 2
Octavia, b. m., (Ruggles)....4 5 3 2 5
Pasonte, b. m., (Saunders)....2 3 6 6 6
Carlyle Crane, g. g., (McDowell)....3 4 5 5 4
Pat Watson, b. s., (D. Wilson)....5 6 4 3 3
Time—2:10½; 2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:11¾; 2:12½.

2:24 Class.—Pacing. Purse $2,500.
Split Silk, ch. m., by Bourbon Wilkes, (D. Wilson)....1 1 1
Donnagh, b. s., (Splan)....3 2 5
Exploit, gr. s., (Hathaway)....6 3 2
Bellwood A., br. m., (Hussey)....2 5 4
Peaches, gr. m., (Fahrence)....5 4 3
Edward O., b. g., (Curry)....4 6 dr
Time—2:12½; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting. Purse $2,000.
Gayton, b. s., by Allerton, (Kelly)....6 5 1 1 1
Hesperus, b. g., (Jamieson)....1 1 2 5 3
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)....4 2 3 2 2
Sister Alice, b. m., (McHenry)....2 3 9 3 6
Major Chew, b. g., (Benson)....7 4 7 4 2
Mike, b. g., (Greenaway)....3 6 5 6 7
Bowery Belle, blk. m., (Lapham)....5 8 4 8 8
Clenega, b. m., (Andrews)....8 9 8 7 5
Parnell, ch. g., (Spear)....9 7 6 dr
Time—2:11¾; 2:13¼; 2:12½; 2:13; 2:15.

At Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—Results at Island Park to-day:

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Eth Bell, s. s., by Limbell-Eva, by Vermont Abdallah, (Lockwood,) won the first three heats and race. Nellie, b. m., (Murray,) second; Norvette, b. g., (Perrin,) third. Time—2:17¼; 2:19; 2:17¼.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $500. Time Piece, b. g., by Mambritonia-Nerisia, by W. H. Maxwell, (Snow,) took the third, fourth, and fifth heats and race; Addie D., ch. m., second; Flirt, blk. m., (Renick,) third. Time—2:13¾; 2:10¼; 2:15¼; 2:13¼; 2:12½.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Legene, b. s., by Mountain Prince-Maggie S., by Prince of Orange, (Sheeley,) won second, third, and fourth heats; Kate McCracken, b. m., (Smith,) first; G. H. F., b. g., (Renick,) third. Time—2:12¼; 2:13½; 2:14; 2:16½.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse $400. King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes-Queenie King, by Mambrino King, (Rookel,) won first three heats; Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Wadsworth,) second; Cabrillo, b. g., (Bentley,) third. Time—2:15¼; 2:16; 2:18.

BUFFALO'S MAYOR OBJECTS.

Obstacles in the Way of the Corbett and McCoy Fight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Speaking of the proposed fight between Corbett and McCoy, Mayor Diehl said this morning:

"I have never objected to boxing, because, as a physician, I think it is a healthy sport. But when it comes to a brutal prizefight, why, then I'm against it. It will bring an undesirable element to this city, and it will have a bad effect morally. If any attempt should be made to hold a disgraceful prizefight within my jurisdiction, I would certainly take steps to stop it."

Myopias Defeat Westchester at Polo.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 27.—The weather for the opening event of the Point Judith Country Club polo tournament at Wildfield Farm was not good, a heavy fog obscuring the landscape. The prize played for was the Point Judith Challenge Cup, and the contesting teams were the Myopias of Hamilton, Mass., and the four of the Westchester Country Club of New York. The Westchesters had the advantage of three goals at the start, their handicap being 23 and the Myopias 20. The latter put up the better individual play, however, and won the match by a score of 9 to 8. The match was most exciting, the score being tied in the fourth period.

Greenwood Athletic Club Licensed.

The committee of the Greenwood Athletic Club of Brooklyn has paid the necessary five-hundred-dollar fee for the permit to hold boxing entertainments, granted by the Board of Police Commissioners, and will reopen the clubhouse on Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, next week. Trustee Charles H. Bang announces that he has made an offer for a return match between "Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn and "Tim" Callahan of Philadelphia for a twenty-five-round contest at 114 pounds.

For the Chess Championship.

VIENNA, July 27.—The first game of the tie match between Pillsbury and Tarrasch was played to-day and won by Tarrasch. The match is one of the best out of four games.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Philadelphia Wins Two Games from the Washingtons—Pittsburgs Beaten by the Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	58	29	.667
Boston	54	30	.643
Cleveland	52	32	.619
Baltimore	49	32	.605
Chicago	47	40	.540
New York	44	39	.530
Pittsburg	44	42	.512
Philadelphia	39	42	.481
Brooklyn	33	48	.407
Washington	31	53	.369
Louisville	31	55	.360
St. Louis	24	64	.273

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 1.
Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 1.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Washington in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.
Baltimore vs. Cleveland in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The home team won two games from the Washingtons to-day by timely hitting. The Baltimore and Cleveland teams will begin a series of games here to-morrow. The games were transferred from Cleveland. Next week the Philadelphias and Clevelands will play a transferred series here. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia....0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 —4
Washington....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Washington, Weyhing and Farrell.

Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Washington....0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia....1 0 0 0 4 0 —5

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Washington, Donovan and Farrell; Philadelphia, Donahue and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—The Clevelands made sixteen hits for a total of eighteen bases off Killen to-day, and easily defeated the home team. Score:

Pittsburg....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cleveland....0 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 0—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 16. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Bowerman; Cleveland, Young and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 1.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The home team won from St. Louis to-day without an apparent effort. Stenzel's home run in the ninth inning saved the visitors from a shut-out. Score:

Louisville....0 1 0 0 6 1 6 0 —14
St. Louis....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 15; St. Louis, 2. Errors—Louisville, 3; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge; St. Louis, Sudhoff, Carsey, and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

TENNIS FOR LONGWOOD CUP.

Large Crowd Witnesses the Playing—The Budlong-Pierce Match the Centre of Interest.

BOSTON, July 27.—In spite of the rather unpleasant, cloudy, dog-day weather this morning, a good-sized crowd of spectators was present at Longwood when the matches in the tennis cup tournament began.

The Budlong-Pierce match was the centre of interest. In the first set Pierce showed his mettle by winning four out of the first six games. In the next two sets, however, Budlong took the lead and did some splendid playing. Budlong won the match, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

The match between R. McKittrick and E. T. Cross was hot from the start. McKittrick had wonderful control of the ball, and covered every inch of the court. Cross's work was characterized by his usual steady play. The match was an interesting one and a good exhibition of defensive playing was shown. McKittrick did some fine work and won the match, score 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

A. S. Pier played C. V. Whitbeck. Both put up their best game. Pier has a good forehand stroke, which has a drop and very swift. Whitbeck was unfortunate, especially in the fourth set, in driving out of the court, and a good many points of Pier's were won in this way. Pier did some pretty smashing and got in some hot drives at the net, winning the match, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 14—12.

The match between H. L. Ewer and Kenneth Horton brought out some good play and was in doubt up to the end. Ewer beat Horton 3—6, 6—0, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8.

In the eastern doubles S. C. Millett and C. R. Budlong beat K. Horton and P. B. Presby, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.

The first match of the afternoon was between E. R. Marvin and Richard Hooker. It took five sets to finish it, Marvin winning, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

In the match between A. W. Blakemore and L. E. Ware the latter won, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. Ware triumphed with the greatest ease. He placed beautifully, and kept his opponent puzzled. Blakemore lost many points by putting the ball out of court, and he also made several double faults.

M. D. Whitman did pretty much as he pleased with R. H. Carleton, although the latter worked hard and got in some clever strokes. Whitman won, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

G. L. Wrenn and R. McKittrick gave an interesting exhibition of the game, although Wrenn outclassed McKittrick and won three straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

In the doubles the interest of the afternoon centred in the match between S. C. Millett and C. R. Budlong and George Wrenn and M. D. Whitman. Wrenn and Whitman won, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

In the match between C. V. Whitbeck and A. L. Williston and H. H. Hackett and Richard Hooker, Hackett and Hooker won in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

The summary of to-day's play is as follows:

Second Round—C. R. Budlong beat S. McG. Pierce, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1. S. C. Millett beat H. H. Hackett, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. R. McKittrick beat N. T. Cross, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. E. R. Marvin beat Richard Hooker, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1. A. S. Pier beat C. V. Whitbeck, 6—3, 6—3, 14—12. H. L. Ewer beat Kenneth Horton, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, 5—7, 10—8. L. E. Ware beat A. W. Blakemore, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. George Wrenn beat R. McKittrick, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Eastern Doubles.—First Round—Whitbeck and Williston beat Hackett and Hooker, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Millett and Budlong beat Horton and Presbrey, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4. Wrenn and Whitman beat Millett and Budlong, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

During the afternoon drawings were held for consolations, which will begin to-morrow.

Sweepstakes for Thirty-footers.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—The thirty-footers held a sweepstakes race this afternoon on the peaceful waters of Narragansett Bay. The course was from Brenton's Cove to Bishop's Buoy to Jamestown to the starting point, twice over. The start was at 2:59. The summary:

Boat.	Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina	Pembroke Jones	5 07 48	2 08 48
Vaquero	H. B. Duryea	5 10 57	2 11 57
Hera	Ralph M. Ellis	5 17 17	2 14 17
Wawa	Reginald Brooks	5 14 30	2 15 30
Puck	E. D. Morgan	5 16 32	2 17 32
Veda	C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 17 30	2 18 30

Druggists' League for Shorter Hours.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours held a meeting at the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, last night, and decided to keep up their campaign for shorter work days. The league succeeded in having a Ten-Hour bill passed by the last Session of the Legislature, only to have it vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck on the ground that it gave the Board of Health too much power. Secretary Edward Thimme was instructed to proceed in the collection of data for the next session of the Legislature, at which Assemblyman Maher and Senator Ford will again present the measure. It will be amended to overcome the objections that have been raised by the Mayor. The Executive Committee reported that ninety trade and other organizations, seventy-two leading ministers, eighteen leading daily papers, five weeklies, three monthlies, and a number of trade papers have indorsed the movement. Since the drug clerks of New York took the initiative leagues for the same purpose have sprung up all over the United States and Canada, and the officers of the numerous branches are working in co-operation with the local society.

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BICYCLE CIRCUIT RACES

The Fast Riders of the Country Meet at Asbury Park Under Favorable Conditions.

TAYLORE'S EXHIBITION RACE

Established a Track Record for Asbury Park—Three Miles in 6:16 3-5—Close Finish in the Mile Handicap for Professionals.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 27.—The National Circuit race meet, under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association, which was to have taken place yesterday, but was postponed on account of rain, occurred this afternoon. The track to-day was rolled down, and its splendid condition helped to make records. Several thousand spectators were present. Ex-Champion A. A. Zimmerman, who has only partially recovered from a severe illness, acted as starter for the League of American Wheelmen National Championship event, and James J. Corbett acted as one of the timers.

Edouard Taylore's exhibition was one of the most interesting of the day's sport. He rode three miles to establish a track record for the Asbury Park track. He was paced by two quintets, and performed the feat in 6 minutes 16 3-5 seconds.

The final of the one-mile handicap for professionals was exciting. Lefferson of Asbury Park and Fischer of Chicago pulled the home stretch wheel and wheel, and passed the tape so closely together that the judges had difficulty in deciding the winner. The race was finally awarded to Lefferson.

During the afternoon the announcement was made that another big race meet would take place on the Asbury Park track Aug. 18. A paced race between "Jimmy" Michael, the world's champion, and another rider to be selected, will be the prominent feature. This race will require fifty pacemakers. Another feature will be an Australian pursuit race. A summary of to-day's races follows:

First Race, One-third Mile, L. A. W. National Championship, Professional.—First Heat—Won by Tom Cooper, Detroit; Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland, second. Time: 0:45. Second Heat—Won by Major Taylor; A. F. Terrill, second. Time: 0:48 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Eddie Bald, Buffalo; H. B. Freeman, Portland, second. Time: 0:45 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Ill.; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, second. Time: 0:44. Extra Heat for Second Men, for Place in Final—Won by Arthur Gardiner. Time—0:46 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Major Taylor; E. C. Bald, second; Tom Cooper, third; O. L. Stevens, fourth; Arthur Gardiner, fifth. Time: 0:45 1-5.

Second Race.—One mile, open, amateur. First heat won by Frank Kramer, Newark; Charles Marcus, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:29. Second heat won by Frank Ertz, Riverside; Joe Hendrickson, Freehold, second. Time—2:30. Third heat won by Ray Dawson, New York Athletic Club; H. G. Degenring, Red Bank, second. Time—2:41 3-5. Fourth heat won by O. V. Babcock, New York; J. D. Howland, Seabright, second. Time—2:24 3-5. Final heat won by Frank Kramer; Ray Dawson, second; O. V. Babcock, third. Time—2:35.

Third Race, Half-Mile, Amateur, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Ray Dawson, New York A. C., (scratch;) G. A. Hawkins, Red Bank, (15 yards,) second; C. M. Ertz, Riverside W., (scratch,) third; C. Marcus, Brooklyn, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—1:08 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. C. Van Houton, Manasquan, (40 yards;) H. G. Degenring, Red Bank, (60 yards,) second; F. L. Kramer, Newark, (scratch,) third; O. V. Babcock, Brooklyn, (10 yards,) fourth. Time—1:05 1-5. Third Heat—Won by C. R. Young, Keyport, (60 yards;) L. Bennett, (20 yards,) second. Time—1:06. Final Heat—Won by C. Marcus, L. Bennett second, C. R. Young third. Time—1:05

Fourth Race.—One-mile handicap, professional. Won by Howard Mosher, New York, (60 yards;) O. Maya, Erie, Penn., (120 yards,) second; J. Fisher, Chicago, (80 yards,) third; W. K. Sibley, Brooklyn, (140 yards,) fourth; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, (scratch,) fifth. Time—2:12 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Glenn Willey, Toledo, (100 yards;) E. S. Aker, Philadelphia, (80 yards,) second; F. D. White, Lynbrook, (140 yards,) third; L. R. Lefferson, Asbury Park, (60 yards,) fourth; Major Taylor, New York, (scratch,) fifth. Time—2:13. Final Heat—Won by L. R. Lefferson, J. Fisher second, Howard Mosher third, F. D. White fourth. Time—2:08.

Edouard Taylore of France, three-mile exhibition paced race to establish a track record.—First mile in 2:00; second mile, 2:09; third mile, 2:07 3-5. Total time—6:16 3-5.

Great Cycle Race in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Eddie McDuffee of Boston and Jimmy Michael, the Welshman, have been matched to race twenty-five miles for a purse of $2,500, winner to take all. The race will take place at Willow Grove on Saturday, Aug. 6. All the great pacing teams under contract to the American Cycle Racing Association and the National Cycle Association, of which the two men are under contract, will act as pacemakers.

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK.

Two More Rounds in the Tournament Completed—Four to Play For the President's Cup.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 27.—Two more rounds were completed in the Shinnecock golf tournament here to-day and as a result four men are left to play for the President's Cup. They are Foxhall Keene, Harry Hollins, Jr., W. J. Travis, and George C. Clark, Jr. They will meet today in the semi-finals in the order named.

The matches were followed by a large gathering of people, and keen interest has been shown in the play. The clubhouse and grounds were thronged with prominent people from the Southampton colony, and the golfers are becoming the social favorites of the week. Foxhall Keene attracted a good deal of attention in his matches with Huntington of the Staatsburg Golf Club and Terry of Yale, and his success in both events called forth warm applause from the onlookers.

Travis also came in for a large share of applause. He seems to be a favorite for the cup. Besides the President's cup contest, there was a qualifying round at medal play for those who failed to get into the cup class, and the eight best scores qualified for a consolation cup, the final round for which is to be played on Friday. The eight men who play for it are as follows:

C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	84	88	177
A. L. Ripley, Harvard	90	88	178
G. O. Winston, St. Andrew's	90	88	178
G. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	95	84	179
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County	85	96	181
G. C. Pier, Maidstone	95	89	184
A. G. Jennings, Weeburn	93	91	184
A. D. Cochrane, St. Andrew's	91	91	182

The drawings for the first round to-morrow are Pier and Winston, Jennings and Tappin, Vanderpool and Ripley, and Cochrane and Hamilton.

The summary:

President's Cup.—First Round—C. D. Bartos, Shinnecock, beat L. P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, 3 up 1 to play; H. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, beat J. F. Curtis, Harvard, 2 up; Foxhall Keene, Oakland, beat R. P. Huntington, Staatsburg, 1 up; R. Terry, Jr., Ardsley, beat C. T. Perkins, Rockaway Hunt, 5 up 4 to play; W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, beat Daniel Chauncey, Dykers Meadow, 2 up; W. J. Travis, Oakland, beat M. Barger, Harvard, 6 up 4 to play; T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock, beat W. H. Coles, Oyster Bay, 2 up; G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock, beat John Reed, Jr., Yale, 2 up 1 to play. Second Round—Hollins beat Barnes, 1 up; Keene beat Terry, 5 up 4 to play; Travis beat Sands, 2 up 1 to play; Clark beat Robertson, 3 up 1 to play.

Arrested for Profanity.

Joseph McCabe, forty-nine years old, of 621 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was arrested by Detective McKenna of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station last night upon a warrant issued two days ago in the Morrisania Court, charging him with being an habitual swearer. The complainant is Matthew Anderson of 627 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Anderson is said to be acting in behalf of several families in his block, who allege that they have been subjected to much annoyance by McCabe's promiscuous indulgence in profanity. He will be arraigned this morning in the Morrisania Court.

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THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The terms of peace which we shall propose will doubtless be quite unacceptable to Spain. Unless the reverses she has suffered have eradicated the century-old vices of the Spanish character she will show nothing like a reasonable spirit at the opening of the negotiations. In this respect the ending of the war will repeat the history of its beginning. The Madrid Government was confident that we should be fully satisfied with autonomy in Cuba. It could not understand that when we demanded the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba we meant what we said and would be content with nothing less. In the present negotiations we shall without doubt find that the people at Madrid have not yet learned the lesson of the war. They will be incapable at first of accepting or even of considering what we shall propose as the indispensable and fundamental conditions of peace. We must not be disappointed if it proves that Spain will have to be whipped some more before she realizes her position.

For this reason, the very first step in the negotiations M. CAMBON has undertaken in behalf of Spain must be the submission to her of an outline of our proposals. The natural course of the negotiations would be for her to ask for a suspension of hostilities in order to discuss the terms of peace. We cannot consent to this, of course, unless Spain declares her determination to make peace and her intention to make some kind of treaty that will end the war. With Gen. MILES just landed in Puerto Rico and while we are in daily expectation of receiving news of momentous events at Manila we cannot stop fighting to allow Spain merely to try to come to terms with us. She must say definitely that she proposes to make peace. Then it will be possible to suspend hostilities and discuss details.

But Spain on her part can hardly be asked to commit herself so fully until she has been informed in a general way what sacrifices she will be called on to make. If, for instance, we have determined that she must withdraw at once and altogether from Cuba, cede Puerto Rico to us, give us coaling stations in the Ladrones and Carolines, leaving the fate of the Philippines to be determined by a peace commission, the Madrid Government, on hearing from M. CAMBON that this was the minimum of concession, would be able to say immediately whether it would begin the negotiations on that basis or would continue fighting. We should have little confidence in any negotiation that began without a candid preliminary understanding.

There has been no time since the war began, or, for that matter, since the destruction of the Maine, when our difficulties with Spain could be settled on any basis which permitted Spain to retain Puerto Rico. We want the island ourselves, but the main thing is that the time has come for Spain to get out of this hemisphere. It would be a wretched piece of temporizing, a deliberate preparation for another war at not distant date, if we did not compel her to retire to the other side of the Atlantic. Public opinion would not accept an improvident treaty of peace, and no President would be capable of making one. To begin with, it must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. After that the people have to be reckoned with.

There need be no apprehension about the disposition of the President to exact concessions that will be a guarantee of permanent peace, and in some measure indirectly reimburse us for the trouble we have been put to in accomplishing this work of historical evolution upon Spain. The obstacle most to be feared in the negotiations is the refusal of Spain to admit that she has been whipped enough to justify the sacrifices she must make even if we have to whip her some more before she makes them.

THE OPEN DOOR.

The one vexing question involved in the negotiations for peace is the disposition of the Philippines. It is not a question between us and Spain. It is a question for our own determination. Spain has forfeited her right to the Philippines, as she has forfeited her right to the Antilles, by prolonged misgovernment. She has forfeited it again by defeat in war. For, although our conquest goes no further now than Manila Bay, it is plain that she cannot prevent us from rendering it complete. The naval and land forces now at Manila are entirely irresistible by any force that Spain can command.

Our power being thus complete, our responsibility is equally complete. We cannot deliver to Spain the islands once rescued from her without National dishonor. We do not want them for our own. A year ago no American would have thought of paying for the Philippines what they have already cost in the expense of the naval and military expeditions we have dispatched to them. We have in our system no adequate means of governing them. All competent observers report that they cannot safely be left to the government of their own inhabitants. And yet we have incurred and we cannot avoid the responsibility for their fate. What shall that fate be? What can we do with the Philippines that will be best for their inhabitants, best for ourselves, and best for mankind? Spain has governed them in the interest of reaction and barbarism. How shall we make of our control of them a means of progress and civilization?

England has furnished the world with the watchword that seems to fit the occasion. It is "the open door." Let us open the Philippines on equal terms to the commerce of all mankind, taking for our own share of the benefits only what may come to us with a fair field and no favor. We need the open door in China. Nobody but England needs it more. In ten years it is doubtful whether even England will need it so much. With what face can we resent the exclusive acquisitions of Russia and Germany and France on the coast of Asia if we ourselves acquire the great archipelago off that coast for our own exclusive use, and fence it about with a preferential tariff?

It is true that the mere announcement that our policy in the Philippines will be the policy of the open door does not of itself settle the problems of government and administration which the release of them from Spanish rule will raise. But the application of the principle embodied in that announcement does. If we demand the open door throughout the East and if we show our good faith by opening the door in that part of the East which has fallen under our own control, we can admit to the government of the islands those powers which unite in that demand and renounce for their own parts exclusive acquisitions or exclusive privileges.

There are at present but three such powers. Great Britain has insisted upon the open door in China, and has made it plain that such exclusive concessions as she may be moved to demand will be demanded only in lieu of the open door, and as "compensations" for concessions to other powers from which British traders were excluded, or under which they were at an artificial disadvantage. Japan was, it may be said, the first power to insist upon the open door in China. In the terms of peace which she dictated to China she asked for nothing in the way of commercial concessions in which all mankind was not to share on equal terms. By this wise renunciation she did more to entitle herself to admission as an equal to the family of civilized nations than she had done even by her brilliant victories. Finally, we ourselves have asked for no exclusive concessions in China, though our trade there is as important as that of all Continental Europe put together, excepting Russia. We have by no means been so prompt or clear in backing up the British demand for an open door in China as this journal at the time insisted that we ought to be. But our failure must be imputed to the interregnum in the State Department which produced so many mischievous results. There is at least no doubt on which side our interests lie, and on which side we should be found. And if we make use of our victory over Spain to insist upon the opening of the door in the Philippines there will be no inconsistency with what we have done or failed to do in respect to the rest of Asia.

It follows that the form of supervision which the opening of the Philippines to the trade of the world on equal terms would naturally involve would be the establishment of a joint protectorate by Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. No other of the great powers would be entitled to ask for participation in such a protectorate, for the reason that no other could enter it "with clean hands." If Russia should renounce her exclusive concession in the Gulf of Pechi-li, if Germany should renounce her exclusive concessions in Kiao-Chau, if France should renounce her exclusive concessions in Southern China—then each of these powers would be entitled to ask to take part in the administration of an archipelago which had been opened to the commerce and the civilizing influences of all the nations of the modern world without discrimination. But until it made such a renunciation none of them would be entitled to complain. What is perhaps more to the purpose, none of them, nor all of them together, would be able to make good in force their defect in right. An Anglo-American-Japanese protectorate to keep open the door of the Philippines could without question keep it open against a world in arms.

A BRIGHT BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

When in our history has the business outlook of the country been so conspicuously favorable as at this moment? When has there been such a conjunction of fortunate influences of the first magnitude?

To begin with, there is peace, now pretty certainly hovering so near us that her wing-beats will presently be heard. Although the war has ceased to be a very serious drag on business, the stopping of a war expenditure of something like a million dollars a day will be helpful and stimulating.

Then the National domain and the National wealth are about to be augmented by the acquisition of Puerto Rico, a highly productive island 50,000 square miles in extent, with two and one-half millions of population, yielding coffee, sugar, fruits, nuts, and tobacco. It has an export and import trade aggregating $36,000,000 annually, and is capable under American management of increasing immensely in population, productiveness, and wealth.

We have a credit balance of six hundred million dollars in our trade with foreign nations for the fiscal year just closed. We owe far less abroad than we have owed at any other time in the last fifteen years, because we have been buying back our securities, and buying them cheap. Accordingly we have less interest money to pay to foreigners. Already gold imports have begun, a most unusual thing for this season of the year. But Europe has no other way of paying its debts to us. The offsets that used to eat up our trade balance are not equal to the task of disposing of $600,000,000.

Another great crop is nearing the harvest time, and another year of large exports is before us.

We produced $60,000,000 of gold last year and $33,000,000 worth of silver. The Klondike region has begun to send in its second year's yield, which must be considerably larger than the output last year.

Our money circulation has been very largely increased during the last two years, and the use of the new 8 per cents by the banks will result in another important increase in the volume of money. Cheap money facilitates business.

The business of the country is in an unusually sound and healthy condition. There is ample confidence, a buoyant belief in the future, and courage and enterprise equal to the opportunities that invite them.

There is but one feature of the situation which even the most conservative business man would admit was a source of uneasiness. That is the possibility of European complications growing out of our war with Spain. It is a possibility so remote and one that might be successfully met in so many ways that it may without imprudence be wholly neglected in business calculations. Besides, it is a possibility that grows less with every passing day.

There are years of wonderful prosperity coming.

THE GERMANS AT MANILA.

It is interesting to learn that an official statement of "the Irene incident" has been made by Prince HENRY and published in Germany. From this statement it appears that the Irene went to Subig Bay to take off some Spanish women and children, and that she had left the harbor before the two American cruisers arrived.

It is quite possible that this statement is accurate. Its accuracy is not successfully impeached by the statement of AGUINALDO that the German cruiser had prevented him from taking possession of a Spanish fortification. Circumstances induce us not to attach absolute confidence to the statements of an insurgent leader in the Philippines. But we have heard from other sources that upon the appearance of the American men-of-war the German cruiser made such haste to leave that she slipped her cable instead of waiting to get her anchor.

Perhaps that is not true, either. At any rate it is gratifying to be assured that what the German cruiser did was "effected from motives of humanity and with a strict observance of the rules of neutrality." It is unfortunate that it should have been misinterpreted. Perhaps it would have been better, in view of the censoriousness of mankind, if the German commander had merely reported to Admiral DEWEY that humanity was in danger of being violated. The Admiral is not an inhumane person, and if the German commander had left it to him to do what humanity required, there could have been no misconstruction.

How extensive the misconstruction is appears from the letter of an American naval officer in Manila Bay which we printed yesterday. This officer reports that "we are all wild with indignation" over the behavior of the Germans. It is just possible, of course, that a German officer may set officers of other nations "wild with indignation" without meaning to do so, and without knowing that he has done so. But when one has agents whose performances are standing invitations to misinterpretation, it seems to be the part of prudence not to employ five times as many of them as are necessary to accomplish one's ostensible object.

THE NATIONAL CHARACTER.

In a more than usually moderate review of a recent American book on democracy, The Saturday Review of London takes the author to task for ascribing to democracy the evil effects which are, it says, really due to the American National character, and especially to its lust for gain and its consequent tendency toward corruption. It is not such a very astute judgment that the rule of the people will vary with the character of the people. Almost any critic could evolve that lesson from a limited knowledge of life and logic. What we should like to suggest to our not unfriendly critic is that the character of a people is shown in the management of its public affairs only in the ratio that the people really manage them.

That there is plenty of misdoing in the public affairs of the people of the United States—Federal, State, and municipal—is true. Any one can find it to be so by studying American journals engaged in exposing and correcting it. But it is also true that this misdoing is rather permitted than authorized, and that in those matters which really arouse the attention of the people because they seem worthy of such attention, the misdoing is small. Moreover it is plain to any careful observer that the proportion of misdoing is steadily decreasing.

We suppose Americans must plead guilty to a strong appetite for gain. We come honestly by it, for the nation from which we spring is and for at least three centuries has been the greatest trading nation of the world. Nor are all of us always scrupulous. By that failing also we come honestly, as the annals of British trade—even those of to-day that relate the condition of the slaves under the British flag in Zanzibar—will show. But surely The Saturday Review need not go beyond its own files for the last three months to get evidence that when the American people undertake a serious and trying task, calling for the display of their real qualities, they are not found wanting in fidelity, devotion, generosity, and that their energies are not absolutely confined to money getting. Our navy and our regular army are just as sure an index of National character in the management of public affairs as is Tammany Hall or Gov. BLACK'S Legislature. We are, like our British brothers, a vey busy people, and we let many bad things be done rather than take the time and trouble to stop them, but when we really turn our mind to a matter of obvious importance, we make much the same showing that they make, and neither people, on the whole, has any occasion for shame or for despair.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to present appearances, the Bourgogne "incident" is closed. There is nobody on this side of the Atlantic who can do anything toward fixing the responsibility for what occurred after the collision, and the report to the French Minister of Marine by the Commissioner appointed by him to investigate the matter shows conclusively that there is nobody on the other side who will do anything in that direction. An over-zealous Magistrate at Havre did make a sort of admission that reprehensible acts were committed after the doomed steamer began to sink, for he imprisoned some steerage passengers for a while, and even went so far as to ask them to confess that they had used knives and clubs on other passengers. This was obviously a mistake, but nothing came of it, and the Government Commissioner, adopting a wiser course, declares as the result of his inquiries, presumably among the surviving sailors, that the crew did their duty nobly, and that two of them will receive medals for especially courageous behavior. Just what these heroes did is not stated, but if they saved themselves in circumstances of remarkable difficulty—many selfish women and children crowding between them and the boats, for instance—of course they are more deserving of admiration than companions whose way to safety was comparatively clear. To other than Gallic observers the awarding of these medals, it must be stated, looks a bit queer. No such thing was done after the inquiry into the heavy death rate among the passengers on the Elbe of the North German Lloyd Line, though in that case, too, much resolution and energy in looking out for their own lives and interests were manifested by some of the vessel's officers and crew. The French, however, are a much more emotional people than ourselves or the Germans, and naturally they are more successful in finding people worthy to stand on a pedestal. Anyhow, we are glad, though a little surprised, that those Austrian steerage passengers were acquitted. Their release, taken in connection with the praises and rewards of the French sailors, must make the relatives of those who were drowned feel rather annoyed.

—Commenting on the ease with which victories over Spain have been won on land and water, The Toronto Globe warns us in a friendly way not to ascribe too much importance to our present successes. "Spain," it says, "had been bled white by her colonial insurrections before the United States assailed her, and her conduct of the opening weeks of the war was marked by the exhaustion which usually attends the conclusion of a struggle." In this case, The Globe thinks, the fighting will prove to be the easiest part of the war, the real difficulties coming after what usually in national contests, is the end of the campaign. "As the expulsion of Spain from Cuba goes on, the problem of dealing with the Cubans will become more and more acute. When the reduction of Manila is attempted the status of the insurgents will have to be determined, and behind that delicate problem there looms the possibility of German interference. There are in the complications which Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will raise abundant opportunities for annoyance, even for disaster, and the difficulties of the second phase of the war will almost certainly prove far greater than the mere crushing of the battalions which unlucky Spain may yet have in the field." In conclusion, The Globe prophesies that a few years will very probably see the people of the United States in a mood far different from the careless optimism with which they now rejoice over new acquisitions, will see them largely disillusioned, will see them ready to admit that imperialism has heavy and wearing responsibilities, as well as wide privileges and benefits." Perhaps, but "a few years" give time for the doing of many things.

—Boston, like the worm i' the proverb, will turn, and for once it has bitten as well as turned, and bitten New York, at that, good and hard. The much-enduring Transcript proclaims the finding of the following truly amazing lines in the columns of our next-door neighbor, The Tribune:

> "Can any one furnish the whole of the poem beginning with
> "'God of our fathers,'
> and ending with
> "'Lest we forget; lest we forget'?
> "This is especially requested by an old subscriber."

Thereupon The Transcript exclaims "Great Scott!"—which is natural if not excusable—and continues thus: "Cannot some benevolent person furnish the literary editor of The New York Tribune with a copy of KIPLING'S 'Recessional'? It needs nothing but that to make New York a great literary centre." A hasty glance over recent numbers of The Tribune has failed to reveal the ghastly thing which The Transcript quotes, but we do not on that account suspect the Boston editor of inventing the crime he punishes so well. The Tribune is big, even if it isn't exactly great, and no New Yorker has time to read even one of its issues all through. So it may be accepted as a fact that it couldn't inform an old subscriber as to who wrote the "Recessional," and in all certainty The Transcript's crack at the "literary centre" is a noble effort to get even for many a cruel jeer.

—A correspondent for whose trustworthiness The Hartford Courant vouches declares that to his personal knowledge many of the statements telegraphed from the Pacific Coast in regard to great amounts of gold in the possession of returning Klondikers are wild exaggerations made in the interests of transportation companies and outfitters.

PERSONAL.

—To call a man a phrasemaker is in most cases a strong intimation that he is nothing else, and therefore the characterization is usually resented by its subject. There will be no danger of offending Capt. ROBLEY D. EVANS, however, if we apply this epithet to him—first, because he makes phrases that are in every way admirable, and, second, because he invariably makes them just after demonstrating to the complete satisfaction of all observers that he is able to act even better than to talk. When he explained the marvelous victory won over Admiral CERVERA'S fleet, by saying that "GOD and the gunners are on our side," everybody recognized at once that the words were the product of a true genius for concise, vigorous, and accurate expression. Moreover, everybody knew that the words would stick in memory of their own accord, and win a place among the noble company of perfect verses. (It is hardly necessary to note that "GOD and the gunners were on our side" can be scanned.) But Capt. EVANS is a prolific as well as an able phrasemaker. The gem which he condensed from the very smoke of battle gave him a right to live on his reputation for a good while, but already he has produced another jewel different but not less radiant. It is a description this time, not an explanation, and it shines forth from the end of his report to Admiral SAMPSON. Writing of his crew, Capt. EVANS declares that, "So long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen, but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women." If the sailors on the Iowa don't treasure those words far above prize money we are much and grievously mistaken. But of course they will. If his phrase had not possessed truth as well as beauty the Captain wouldn't have made it, and just because it is true the men will value it above a Morro full of gold.

—Before dismissing the topic of phrases to be found in the reports of the Santiago sea fight, comment must be made on a remarkable passage in that of Capt. C. E. CLARK. We all know that some of Admiral DEWEY'S gallant officers were rewarded, not at the grateful Nation's expense, as they should have been, but at a serious cost to other officers in future speed of promotion. One of the other officers thus injured was the commander of the Oregon. Therefore—who can doubt that it is "therefore?"—he introduces the long list of his subordinates, all of whom he considers worthy of the Admiral's consideration, with these words: "I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I append a list of the officers, with the stations that they occupied, hoping that this may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered." Here is a reproach which those to whom it is addressed will feel—or ought to. Perhaps it should not have been uttered, perhaps silent endurance of manifest injustice would have evidenced a higher dignity, but the abuse is one already very old, and it will never be remedied if men like Capt. CLARK never speak of it.

—Most Americans know Capt. EULATE, late of the Vizcaya, only as the Spaniard who presided at the trial of the Virginius men, and who, when he last departed from New York, promised, in a rather threatening way, to come back again soon, and who has been just a little ill-tempered and sullen as a prisoner at Annapolis. He deserves some kindly regard from us, however, for not only is he a man who has suffered a great misfortune, but he once showed effective good will to a representative of the United States. It was at La Guayra, Venezuela, in 1891, when the city was raided by one of Dictator MENDOZA'S Generals, and all the foreign merchants and seventeen foreign Consuls were thrown into prison. The American Consul happened to escape the net, and, rowing out to the only foreign warship in the harbor, he asked for aid. The ship was the Jorg Juan—destroyed at Nipe the other day—and its commander was Capt. EULATE, then a sub-Lieutenant. The Consul's story was heard with sympathy, and the guns and men of the Jorg Juan were instantly placed under his orders. The Dictator's General was immediately informed that the town would be bombarded if the prisoners were not released within twenty minutes. They were released. The Spanish Government was indignant at the action of its Lieutenant. He was ordered back to Havana, deprived of his command, and sent to Morro Castle. A court-martial was ordered, and the Lieutenant was charged with piratical acts at La Guayra. Before a verdict was rendered, the Spanish Government had received the thanks of nineteen foreign Governments, ranging from the gigantic Empire of Russia to the Queen of Hawaii. This opened the eyes of Spain. She recognized the injustice done to EULATE. He was released from custody, received one of the highest naval decorations, and was placed on waiting orders. Within a short time he was made a Captain in the Spanish Navy and appointed Chief of the Arsenal in Havana.

ORIGIN OF "AMERICAN PIGS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an almost daily query, Why did the Spaniards choose the epithet "American pigs" to apply to us? Here is one possible solution:

The selection of animals as prototypes in obnoxious comparison is of varied usage, and the term "pig" or "hog" appears on other occasions. For instance, a chronicler says of Richard III.: "He was the most cruel, unrelenting tyrant that ever sat on the English throne. He seems to have been an utter stranger to the softer emotions of the human heart. His ruling passion was ambition, for the gratification of which he trampled upon every law, whether human or divine; but this thirst of dominion was unattended with the least mark of generosity, or any desire of rendering himself agreeable to his fellow-creatures. He was characterized by the name of the boar; and he and his three favorites—Catesby, Radcliff, and Lovel—were included in a satirical couplet which was frequently repeated in his lifetime:

> "The cat, the rat, and Lovel, the dog,
> Rule all England under the hog."

The pleasure of putting us in such bad company might be sufficient explanation of the use of the name. But as to one other surmise:

Once on a time the French besieged Arras. The Spaniards during the reign of Charles V. had fortified this city, and had put the following diction over one of its gates, underneath the figures of some rats running after some cats:

> Quand ces rats prendront ces chats,
> Les Français prendront Arras.

That is:

> When these rats shall catch these cats,
> Then shall the French take Arras.

The Spaniards capitulated. Now, the French are a thrifty race, (every cook book tells us that a Frenchman caters to his family in elegance by the use of the bones which an alien gentleman discards,) and they had no mind to have that couplet wasted. So when they were in possession of the city they sent up a man and simply sawed out the letter "p" in the second line, and altered it thus:

> Quand ces rats prendront ces chats,
> Les Français rendront Arras,

That is:

> When these rats shall catch these cats,
> The French shall then restore Arras.

That letter "p" lay around, useless to Spain for three centuries, but when this war began, finding need of thrift themselves, they took a lesson from their old-time enemies, and, making the most of what they had on hand, adopted the expedient, as is Cuvier, of reconstructing from a single item of anatomy a complete carcass—hence the pig.

And now the French and the Spaniards speak as they pass! C. E.

New York, July 26, 1898.

CAPT. DELONCLE DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, July 24, there is a quotation in the letter of your Paris correspondent, Mr. Strong, which does injustice to Capt. Deloncle of the steamship La Bourgogne. The part I refer to is where Mr. Mirbau accuses Capt. Deloncle of "contempt for the lack of courage of Americans."

It was utterly impossible that Capt. Deloncle should have given utterance to such sentiments, as in a conversation I had with him on May 29 he told me that the officers and men of the United States Navy were certainly the best that could be found anywhere, adding that, as he was himself a navy officer, he knew what he was talking about, and he was sure our men would give a good account of themselves. He also said during that conversation that when the Americans had one ship it was a good one, and if they had three it was a fleet, and they knew how to manoeuvre them.

I trust that in justice to the memory of Capt. Deloncle, you will publish this.

LEBRAN.

New York, July 26, 1898.

NEGLECT OF THE WOUNDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since reading the account in your paper of the sufferings undergone by our sick and wounded soldiers on board the Seneca on her late voyage from Santiago I have felt impelled to call the attention of your readers to the utter breakdown of the Medical Department of the United States Army during the present war not only in this instance, but also in others, although the surgeons on duty with our troops in the field have done all that mortal men could do when we consider the scanty amount of medical supplies at their disposal and the fact that there is a limit to human endurance.

From your account of the voyage of the Seneca it would appear that nearly 100 sick and wounded men were herded on a Government transport after they had so heroically faced the leaden hail of the battlefield and the "pestilence that stalketh at noonday," with practically no provision whatever made for their care and comfort. Rough board bunks unsupplied with bedding, crowded into a noisome, filthy steerage, the odors of which would turn a well man's stomach, were given those men who had just poured out their blood on a Cuban battlefield.

After the first day not a drop of cold water could be obtained for men feverish from loss of blood, whose intense thirst made them crave cooling drinks more than ever did Dives in the scorching flames of hades; the Seneca was indeed a hell, a floating hell for a sick or wounded man.

> "Water, water everywhere,
> Nor any drop to drink."

And what provision did our generous Government make for the medical care and nursing of its wounded officers and men? Two young surgeons without supplies and instruments. But for the great-heartedness of Miss Janet A. Jennings of the Red Cross staff, who at the very last moment tendered her services, there would not have been a single nurse on this vessel to care for the necessities of a hundred ailing men. Some of the convalescent officers and men aided her as best they could, but they could not make "bricks without straw." Not a surgical instrument or appliance, scarcely any medicines, no bandages except those made of the linen of the passengers, no antiseptics, not even a clinical thermometer, which to-day every backwoods physician carries in his vest pocket, were furnished those surgeons. But for the lack of clinical thermometers, it would have been soon determined whether certain fevers were of malarial origin or the dreaded el vomito of the tropics.

And what were the articles of food and drink provided for these thirsty and feverish men who longed for cooling, acid beverages and appetising and dainty dishes; who dreamed of the ice-cold water of the old well at home and of the rippling springs in the shady dells of the forest? We know not, but one of the sufferers says that "he had nothing but warm water and hardtack for the first two days."

Is it any wonder that a sick soldier, in response to his mother's greeting of "Thank God! I have seen you again," should have replied, "And, thank God, I shall be treated like a white man now." Some one should certainly be held responsible for this worse than criminal neglect; some one must have ordered the transfer of these wounded men to the Seneca and they must have been under the surgical charge of some one prior to this transfer.

The plea may be made that there was not a sufficiency of Surgeons, nurses, and supplies at Santiago. If so, some one must be responsible for this state of affairs. Throughout the entire war there has always been something or somebody lacking whenever an emergency has arisen, and often when there has been no emergency. At a camp of rendezvous soldiers dying of typhoid fever should not have been permitted to draw their last breaths upon a bed of damp straw.

War necessarily entails an immense amount of unavoidable suffering, and we all know that omelets cannot be made without eggs being broken; nevertheless, if proper care and foresight are exercised, the avoidable suffering can be reduced to a minimum. The tales from Santiago in regard to the neglect of the wounded at the battle of San Juan are almost incredible; men left for hours with their wounds uncared for, without shelter from the broiling sun or pouring rain, because one Surgeon or nurse could not do the work of a dozen and because hospital tents, hospital supplies, and hospitals themselves were miles away. The few Surgeons who were with the army worked heroically night and day, until so exhausted that they fell fainting to the ground. A correspondent of The Evening Post, a paper conservative and not prone to exaggerate, thus writes of the situation:

"Several regiments of regulars were without Surgeons; the Seventh, for instance, several of whose companies lost 25 per cent. in killed and wounded and had to be attended by Major Ebert, the surgeon of the Seventeenth, which regiment also lost heavily.

"This doctor rushed up and down under fire all day, doing his utmost to relieve the wounded. He fainted at one moment from overwork and heat, and it was my privilege to put water on his face, to help him to regain his strength; he pulled himself together and went on all the rest of the day and night with his heroic work.

"While the regiments were under fire there was no communication with field hospitals, if any existed, and the ridiculously few Surgeons literally had hundreds of men to relieve."

After the battles of San Juan and El Caney Gen. Shafter telegraphed for forty Surgeons, nurses, and supplies.

What better evidence can there be that some one had neglected his duty and should be held responsible for the fact that the number of Surgeons was "ridiculously few," to quote the graphic language of The Post's correspondent? Until within a comparatively short time, and then only when forced to it by public opinion and the direst necessity, whenever the Red Cross Committee has proffered a helping hand to the medical department, offering Surgeons, nurses, and supplies, it has been coolly informed that this department was fully competent to take care of the army's sick and wounded.

It would have been able to do so if we had had as Secretary of War a man of sufficient administrative and executive ability to see that his subordinates did their duty and that our armies were fully equipped with Surgeons and supplies before battles were fought, and not after. We do not know who is directly or indirectly responsible for the avoidable suffering and gross neglect of our sick and wounded soldiers, but this fact should be quickly ascertained, the guilty individuals held to a strict accountability, and their places filled with men of sufficient administrative capacity to cope with the situation.

"FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE."

Ithaca, N. Y., July 22, 1898.

The German Lloyd and The Times.

From The Brooklyn Citizen.

As we understand THE NEW YORK TIMES, the North German Lloyd Company has withdrawn its advertisement because it was displeased both with a reference made by THE TIMES to the sinking of the steamship Elbe, and its strong disapproval of the course pursued by Germany toward this country in the present war. Were this said by a paper of less trustworthiness than THE TIMES, we should hesitate to believe it, but the character of THE TIMES forbids doubt. It will probably be found, however, that the chief men in the company have been put in a false position by some light-headed and high-tempered subordinate. If if were the settled purpose of the German Lloyd to accomplish its own financial destruction, it could not pursue a more effective course than that indicated by the action in question. The American people are not likely to find any large use for any transatlantic line of ships whose owners set themselves to the work of gagging the American press.

It was in every way proper for THE TIMES to call attention, as it did, to the conduct of the officers and crew of the Elbe, in saving themselves without thought of the passengers, whom it was their first duty to protect, and still more decidedly it was the duty of THE TIMES, as it has vigorously done, to uphold the cause of the United States against Germany or any other country disposed to make trouble for us in our war with Spain. They are not wise steamship Directors who venture just now to make advertising in the City of New York dependent upon pusillanimity on the part of the papers selected.

THE TIMES, we may add, has done a service both to the press and to our German fellow-citizens in calling attention to this matter. It will at once make the whole American press alert to any attempted German business boycotts and save loyal and liberal-minded Germans from the disastrous reprisals to which they would be subjected if native Americans should fall under the impression that German hostility had taken on the detestable form indicated by the action of the German Lloyd.

Not Likely to be Forgotten.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The transatlantic lines may go too far, considering that they depend upon American patronage. The North German Lloyd is an example. It sold three auxiliary cruisers to Spain only a month ago, with hardly a pretense at making the transaction through an intermediary. If the American traveling public do not keep this in mind we shall be much surprised.

DOUBLE-BARRELED.

To a Yankee Cannon.

From The Sun, July 27, 1898.

Thou cannon with the iron throat,
Red, fiery tongue and smoky breath,
Whose thunders keep our flag afloat.
Thou givest life, though dealing death.
Each shot that pierces Spanish steel,
On ocean's breast or Cuba's plain,
Sings out aloud for Freedom's weal,
And may be freedom, too, for Spain.

ABRAHAM GRUBER.

New York, July 26.

To a Political Big-Gun.

Thou statesman with the silvern tongue,
Who now the gentle Muse doth woo,
Whose voice in councils oft hath rung,
Hast thou a double mission, too?
Each shot that makes Reformers flee,
Oh, poet-champion of Cuba!
Sings out aloud for T. C. P.,
And maybe office, too, for Gruber.

NUGGETS.

As It Appears to a Chicagoan.

It's hard to gather a woman's meaning from her words, but nature has saved a few of them the trouble of making themselves plain.—Chicago News.

Wise Preference.

First Statesman—Ballots are more potent than bullets.

Second Statesman—And vastly more agreeable to have them coming your way.—Boston Transcript.

Strategic Measures.

"Your brother-in-law still visiting at your house, Wallace?"

"Yes; but he is beginning to weaken. I have him pushing the lawn mowers every morning and the ice-cream freezer every afternoon. I think he will go before I am driven to starting him in on the washing."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Time to End It.

"That baby of ours," he said, decisively, "is to be christened to-morrow if I have to go to law to have it done. You see, his mother is somethine of a hero worshipper, and, while it was all right at the start, now that it has reached a point where he is to be known as Dewey Bagley Hobson Shafter Schley Sampson Roosevelt Smith I think it is time to put an end to it."—Chicago Post.

A WARTIME ALPHABET.

A. C. Beebe, in Chicago Record.

A is for Alger—a Michigan man—
As perhaps you may guess if appointments you scan.

B is for Bryan, who's entered war's race
To limber his sword-arm and rest up his face.

C's for Cervera, who nearly was slain
To save jobs for a few politicians in Spain.

D is for Dewey, whom Germans condemn
Because he runs things to suit us and not them.

E is for Evans, who'd like to reach Cadiz
And help to make Spanish the language of hades.

F is for Furor, torpedo boat catcher;
What they thought was all right till Wainwright went to match her.

G is for Gen. Miles, I might mention,
Whose bathtubs and schemes have attracted attention.

H is for Hobson, whose "turn" you may know
Was one of the hottest we've seen in this show.

I is for Islands, all 'round the wide world.
This Nation will own ere her war flag is furled.

J is for Jackies who serve out the shell—
That Spaniards on both sides the earth know so well.

K is for Spain's little harmless young King,
Who'd best stay some years 'neath the motherly wing.

L is for Long—naval head in this ruction,
Who saved the New England old maids from abduction.

M stands for McKinley. How great he has grown
From the courage, forbearance, and wisdom he's shown.

N is for Navy, the pride of the Nation;
Manned by sailors we know for the best in creation.

O stands for the shape of the Spanish don's mouth
When he heard of the smash Dewey played in the South.

P is for Patriots on Cuban soil,
Who seem most unwilling when called on to toil.

Q stands for Spain's Queen, who each night goes to bed
Thanking God that she still has her crown and her head.

R is for Roosevelt, a tireless chap,
With a chip on his shoulder out hunting a scrap.

S is for Sampson, aboard the New York,
Who came just too late to help Schley pull the cork.

T is for Tanner (rather tough on the letter,)
The less that we say about this man the better.

U is for Union, now firmer than ever,
United with bonds that no bygones can sever.

V stands for Veterans of our past wars,
But Volunteers, too, show their valor by scores.

W is for Weyler, that butcher atrocious,
Who keeps safe at home when he's talking ferocious.

Let X stand for dollars we'll get back from Spain
When doughboys and jackies start homeward again.

Y is for Yellow Jack, which you may guess
We've got to defeat or we'll get in a mess.

Z is for Zany, sometimes written "Don,"
Who perhaps has had more than he first counted on.

PRINCE BISMARCK WEAKER

Family and Friends Were Greatly Alarmed at His Condition and Feared the End Was Near.

MORE HOPE IS FELT NOW

The Prince Was More Feeble Yesterday, but Had Slept Well the Night Before—Physician Takes a Hopeful View.

BERLIN, July 27.—A representative of The Hamburgische Correspondent, telegraphing from Friedrichsruh at 4:40 P. M., says:

"The reports of Prince Bismarck's serious illness are unfortunately verified, so far as can be ascertained. The family feared the worst yesterday. The Prince is weaker to-day, but as he slept well last night, it is hoped he may again improve. The whole family is assembled at Friedrichsruh.

"The athletes participating in the international tournament had hoped to have the privilege of offering greetings to the Prince, but, in view of his condition, they could not be admitted for the interview."

The Taegliche-Rundschau, a well-informed Conservative newspaper of this city, has issued an extra with the following telegram from Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, in answer to an inquiry as to the truth in the sensational reports saying the Prince is dying:

"It is all nonsense. He sleeps well, and otherwise his condition is unchanged."

In the face of conflicting statements and the secrecy maintained at Friedrichsruh accurate accounts of Prince Bismarck's condition are impossible. It is the custom of Dr. Schweninger to deny all alarmist reports, first, because his patient is still in the habit of reading the newspapers when he is well enough, and, second, because he contends that Prince Bismarck has the same right of privacy in such matters as an ordinary private citizen.

From the best available sources it may be gathered that Bismarck's condition is one of diminishing strength and power to fight against chronic disease rather than of sudden collapse or change. His vital organs are sound, and as active as is usual in a man of his age, and though his weight diminishes and is now only 187 pounds, he may live for some time unless sudden weakness of the heart sets in.

The inflammation of the veins of the leg is causing increasing trouble. Some reports say that an open, painful sore in one leg has prevented him sleeping and has caused general weakness.

Dr. Schweninger, in a published interview, denies all these alarmist reports. He says he himself is about to go on a short visit to Saxony, and that Baron Von Crailsheim, the Bavarian Minister, is expected to visit Friedrichsruh. Prince Bismarck's spirits, he says, are good, and he distinctly asserts that there is no immediate danger.

He complains of the great trouble caused to himself (Schweninger) and the whole Bismarck household by telegraphic and other inquiries from all parts of the world, saying that he wants his time for his patient and cannot be expected to answer inquiries, expressing the opinion that people "ought to be more considerate."

It is believed that Dr. Schweninger will return before Saturday. In the meantime Dr. Chrysander is in constant attendance.

The Hamburg correspondent of The Vossische Zeitung says: "All the evening papers, with the exception of The Hamburger Nachrichten, represent the condition of Prince Bismarck as unfavorable. Despite his good sleep there is still ground for anxiety."

A dispatch to The Kleine Journal from Friedrichsruh to-day said there was a material improvement, with better appetite, and that the Prince joined in the conversation of those in his room. Dr. Schweninger was not called. He merely made his regular visit. Count Herbert is in the habit of visiting his father weekly, and Count William still oftener. This explains their presence, but they will remain until the end of the week. Dr. Schweninger told me that he was still hopeful that Prince Bismarck would reach a "good old age."

The Hamburg correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt also says that it has been an anxious crisis, but that there are hopes that there is now a turning for the better.

A dispatch from Friedrichsruh to the Local Anzeiger says: "Prince Bismarck has been seriously ill for some days with acute venal inflammation, but is better to-day. He has eaten an ice and taken nourishment. There is no immediate danger. What is serious is his extreme weakness."

SCANDAL AMONG NOBLEMEN.

Hooley Bankruptcy Case at London Evolves Extraordinary Disclosures —Earls and Lords Involved.

LONDON, July 27.—The public examination, in the Bankruptcy Court to-day, into the affairs of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, for whose property, on his own application, a receiver was appointed on July 23, attracted a big crowd of people. The debtor attributed his failure chiefly to his partner, a man named Rucker, crippling the business by drawing out £500,000 ($2,500,000) within two months.

In detailing the flotation of the Dunlop Tire Company, Mr. Hooley said the names on the Directorate cost from £80,000 ($400,000) to £100,000, ($500,000,) including Lord Albemarle, £12,500, ($62,500,) and Lord De-La-Warr, £25,000 ($125,000.)

In connection with this flotation, Mr. Hooley also said he lost £63,000 ($315,000) on "press calls," these being "shares intended for people connected with newspapers," whose names have not been divulged thus far, though it is expected they will be made public in due course of time. Later, during the course of his testimony, Mr. Hooley detailed the payments he had made to newspapers, including, it appears, The Pall Mall Gazette, The Financial Post, and a number of smaller papers. When Mr. Hooley was questioned about £10,000 ($50,000) paid to Harry Marks, editor of The Financial News, Mr. Hooley denied that it was connected with the insertion of "puffs" in that paper.

As a matter of fact, the supposed profit on the flotation of the Dunlop Tire Company, amounting to £1,700,000, ($8,500,000,) had been "sweated" away to under £200,000 ($1,000,000.)

Mr. Hooley further asserted that he paid many thousands of pounds for introductions to Lords Ashburton, Warwick, Norbury, and others, and he testified that the Earl of Winchelsea received £10,000 ($50,000) for acting as Chairman of one of the bicycle tube manufacturing concerns.

The testimony is creating even more of a flutter in the West End of London than in the city proper. The revelations concerning such men as the Earl of De-La-Warr and the Earl of Albemarle have been received with astonishment. Numerous instances were disclosed by Mr. Hooley in which a peer bearing a proud title would charge the promoter a sum ranging from £500 ($2,500) to £2,000 ($10,000) for an introduction to another peer. Thus, Mr. Hooley said the Earl of De-La-Werr received £2,000 ($10,000) for an introduction to Lord Greville, while Lord Deerhurst, who married Miss Bonynge of San Francisco, was paid £2,000 ($10,000) for an introduction to Lord Ashburton.

TO STRENGTHEN BRITISH NAVY.

A Scheme to Muster Colonial Seamen in Naval Reserve.

LONDON, July 27.—A deputation from the British Empire League visited the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, to-day, to urge the enrolling of colonial seamen in the Naval Reserve.

Mr. Goschen said he thoroughly sympathized with the movement, adding that the colonies ought to realize that they must bear a fair share of the defense of the empire. Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked that if the colonies would bear the expense of training the Naval Reserve men, the Government would bear the expense of the men's retaining fees.

In conclusion he promised the deputation that the commanders of the British naval stations would be instructed to open communications with the various colonial Governments with the view of evolving a practical scheme for enrolling colonial seamen in the Naval Reserve.

Postmaster General Mulock of Canada, who, by the way, it is reported, is about to be knighted, assured Mr. Goschen of the cheerful co-operation of Canada in any movement having for its object the safety and stability of the British Empire.

Prince of Wales Improving.

LONDON, July 27.—The Prince of Wales is progressing so favorably that it has been definitely decided to remove him to Cowes on Saturday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Right Hon. James Bryce, Member of Parliament, Elected Chairman—Branches in All English Towns.

LONDON, July 27.—The Anglo-American League, recently formed for the purpose of securing "cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations," to-day selected the Right Hon. James Bryce, Liberal Member of Parliament for the South Division of Aberdeen, for Chairman, and the Duke of Sutherland for Treasurer.

Membership in the league was made open to all British and American subjects, and branches were authorized in all the large cities and towns.

POSTMASTER GENERAL MISQUOTED.

He Denies Having Intimated that We Dislike the English.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The attention of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was called to-day to a dispatch in which it was said that a correspondent of a Russian paper remarked to him that "the rumor of an Anglo-American understanding had offended old friends," and that the Postmaster General made the following reply: "We are sure that old friends will not betray the United States, just as we will not betray them. As for England, the majority here share your sentiments toward her."

The Postmaster General said that the correspondent had completely misunderstood what he said. The gentleman both spoke and understood English very poorly, and this doubtless explains his entire misconception of what was said. The Postmaster General in conversation indicated that the United States desired the friendship of Russia and felt friendly to Russia, but he did not go into any further discussion of the question.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Rebel Leader in Kwang-si Has Proclaimed a New Dynasty.

LONDON, July 28.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says: "Li-Lap-Yan, the leader of the rebellion in the Province of Kwang-si, has proclaimed a new dynasty, styled 'Vast Progress.' His proclamation states that because a great and pure dynasty is weak, because the Mandarins are oppressive, and because foreigners are taking Chinese territory, he has rebelled, and that Heaven has signified its approval by causing several cities to fall into his hands.

According to a telegram from Wu-Chou, the City of Wun-Gun has been captured and a thousand rebels have been slain. The rebellion in Kwang-Si Province is almost quelled.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Viceroy of Canton has announced to the Tsung-Li-Yamen the complete suppression of the rebellion in those districts. He has since announced that four cities have been reoccupied by the imperial troops, and that an influential rebel chief has been arrested.

FIRE RAGING IN A COAL MINE.

Accumulations of Gas Ignite and Baffle Efforts to Extinguish the Flames.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—A big fire is raging in the Black Diamond Mine of the Haddock Coal Company, at Luzerne Borough. A large force of men are at work fighting the fire, but their progress is slow on account of the large amount of gas which is ignited by the fire as fast as it accumulates.

CHERRIES IN ALCOHOL.

The Customs Case of Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. Before the Board of Classification.

The contest over the importation of cherries put up in alcohol was begun before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co. of Cincinnatti, the protestants, are represented by ex-Attorney General Harmon, the firm of Foraker, Outclout, Pryor & Pryor, and J. C. Harper of Cincinnati, and W. Wickham Smith of this city. Senator Foraker and Mr. Harmon are not present, however. The Government is represented by ex-District Attorney Harlan Cleveland. Judge O'Connell, Solicitor of the Treasury, is here from Washington to look on, as this is one of several cases which involves the duty on imports valued at $170,000. Yesterday was consumed in hearing evidence. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

The importers are distillers, and in this case the contest arises over an importation of fifteen casks of cherries and spirits claimed by the importers to be dutiable under Paragraph 263 of the Dingley bill as cherries preserved in spirits. They were so entered at Cincinnati, but the Surveyor of Customs made his classification as cherry juice, under Paragraph 299. Cherry juice, as known in the trade, so the evidence shows, is red wild or German cherries preserved from fermentation by the application of 18 per cent. of alcohol, and is used in the manufacture of blackberry cordials, brandies, &c. It is admitted that the cherries were imported for the manufacture of cherry juice.

Pending the decision of a case at Cincinnati, 156 casks of goods were sold under order of the court, and the liquid in some of those casks was found to contain as much as 54 per cent. of alcohol, which is more than is used in the manufacture of whisky.

The Government claims that the cherries can be preserved only by the use of alcohol, and that Paragraph 299 was put in the Dingley bill to prevent the importation of alcohol without the importer paying either a customs duty or the internal revenue tax.

The board handed down a decision of interest to importers of fruits. S. H. Lawder & Son of Philadelphia received from the Bahama Islands a shipment of pineapples, of which less than 10 per cent. was decayed and was shoveled from the deck of the vessel. In assessing the duty, the collector made no allowance for this shortage. This was an error, the board said, and sustained the protest of the importers.

BARON HERSCHELL ARRIVES.

British High Commissioner a Passenger on the Teutonic.

Baron Herschell, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England and one of the High Commissioners of Great Britain on the joint commission to adjust differences between the United States and Canada, arrived from Liverpool on the steamship Teutonic yesterday afternoon.

He is a short man, with gray side whiskers, a ruddy face, and energetic manner. He busied himself about his baggage, which was not examined. He said he had a pleasant voyage, adding:

"I have been here before. I am anxious now to catch my train for Montreal, and have no other purpose."

With that he hurried from the pier. A special train over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad left for the north as soon as he was on board.

MURDER OF OFFICER GEBHARDT.

His Assailant Identified as a New York Criminal.

James W. Brown, who shot and killed Patrolman Charles Gebhardt in Hoboken on Tuesday, was yesterday taken from the Hudson County Jail and photographed. Detectives then brought the photograph to Police Headquarters in this city, where the picture was identified as a photograph of John Jackson, alias John Preston, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, its number being 2,090. He is known to the New York police as a burglar. He recently completed a term of two and a half years for robbing a house in Park Avenue.

Coroner Hoffman of Hoboken yesterday empaneled a jury, which viewed the body of Gebhardt. The inquest will be held Saturday night.

Twelfth Regiment Veterans Meet.

Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield presided at a meeting of Twelfth Regiment Veterans in the armory last evening. The invitations recalled the fact that the annual banquet had been held on April 21, the day war was declared, and now they were to meet again on July 27, the day on which it seemed that peace would be assured. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, a former commander of the regiment, and two other members of the veteran association who died recently. It was announced that Col. Barber of the First Volunteers, a former Colonel of the regiment, is now on his way to Hawaii. The Twelfth Regiment, now in service, is on its way from Camp Thomas to Puerto Rico.

FIRING OF CONTACT MINES

A Remarkable Exhibition When Those at the Sound Entrance Are Exploded.

RAFT WITH AN ANCHOR USED

Many Spectators Are Made Sick by the Agitation of the Water, and Fish Leap Into the Air.

Eight more mines were exploded in the mine field between Willets Point and Fort Schuyler at the Sound entrance to the harbor yesterday afternoon. At the Engineers' quarters at Willets Point early in the morning it was said no more mines would be exploded owing to the weather, but later it was found the conditions were most favorable, as there were few craft using the channel.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock the engineers' boat Dyne took one of the rafts in tow, and with Sergt. Carroll in charge, towed the raft out to the mine fields and deposited it in the middle point of a group of contact mines. Three of these mines form a group. The raft was constructed of two large oil casks lashed to heavy timbers. The whole held in position a five-hundred-pound anchor. On the raft was a large amount of high explosive.

From the anchor ran three steel cables, and these in turn connected with the contact mines. They were so arranged that when the raft was destroyed by the explosion of the dynamite on top of it the heavy anchor would drop, and as it went down would draw the three ropes toward it, and they would upset the mines.

As the mines tipped they attained the firing position just as if the hull of a ship struck one of them and pressed it over. The sides of the triangle formed by the three mines were each 200 feet. When the work of placing the raft in position had been completed and the cables were run out to the mines under the direction of Sergt. Carroll, he returned to the raft in a yawl. The Dyne hoisted a red flag and proceeded out toward the Sound, ordering all vessels in that direction to keep back. At the same time police patrol Launch No. 1, which had been waiting, took up position below the raft and warned back all vessels approaching from the direction of Hell Gate.

Firing Appliances Connected.

Sergt. Carroll connected the firing appliances on the raft with the dynamite, and then the firing apparatus with two insulated wires which he had on a reel in his yawl. He then rowed away from the raft toward the Fort Schuyler side, paying out the wires as he receded.

This took until 3 o'clock. Shortly before that Col. Robert, United States Engineer Corps; Major Knight, United States Engineer Corps, commanding at Willets Point, took position on the Long Dock at Willets Point. With them was a Signal Corps man. When Sergt. Carroll reached the position he desired he anchored his yawl and signaled to the officers on the dock that he was ready. Major Knight took a look over the mine fields with his glasses and then gave the word. This was repeated to Carroll by the signal man. Carroll repeated the message to be sure he had read it correctly and, then, stooping over, attached the free ends of the wires with a battery in his boat. This done, he touched the key.

There was a flash, and the water flew up in spray and pieces of the raft flew high in the air. Perhaps five seconds after the explosion there was a low rumble, and then a column of water, triangular in form, thickest and densest at the three points, shot into the air. The water flew 200 feet into the air and then mushroomed and fell back. There was no clear report, only a muffled roar and a rumbling. The collapse of the great column of water with its three spire-like points made a big commotion when it fell, and threw big waves upon the shores and almost upset rowboats which had gone out to see the explosion.

Water Seemed to Tremble.

The sensation when sitting in a rowboat half a mile from the spot of explosion was most peculiar. The water seemed to tremble and the boards of the boat seemed to be trying to separate. Many persons complained that the sensation made them sick. This sensation was simultaneous or nearly so with the beginning of the uprising of the great geyser. It lasted until the water had almost attained its greatest elevation, and had ceased entirely before the descent of the column began.

On land the shock was felt for two miles, and dishes rattled and houses shook for a mile from either shore. This despite the fact that there was no sharp report and apparently little disturbance of the air particles.

The observers agreed that the three mines had exploded as planned, and that the three explosions took place at almost the same second, and that any difference in time that existed was a small fraction of a second. A peculiar feature of the explosion was that when the peculiar trembling of the water took place fish at a distance of a mile leaped bodily out of the water. After the explosion thousands of dead fish floated on the top of the water for a radius of two and a half miles.

Later every available boat was in use gathering up the fish. The police launch took a good supply for the men.

After the big explosion some of the waiting boats started on their courses, but were at once warned back by the Dyne and the launch, and a few minutes later there were two more explosions. The first was of three so-called observation mines fired electrically from either one of the forts. The second was of two mines of the same character as the three. They were similarly fired. While the second and third explosions were heavy, they were small and weak compared with the terrific explosion of the three contact mines. Any one seeing the triangular column of water from the first explosion would rightly judge that no vessel ever would have lived through it.

Mines in the Lower Bay.

Major Adams of the engineers in charge of the mines in the Lower Bay announced yesterday that three-fourths of the mines had been removed. All have been taken out of the East Channel, and the work of removing them from the Swash Channel was completed yesterday morning. It is expected that the removal of the mines in the main channel will be finished to-day.

Due notice will be given as soon as the channels are entirely clear, and that no accidents may occur it is announced that vessels must observe the regulations now in force until the formal notice is given. Lights will be re-established at once. Lieuts. Stewart and McGregor are in charge of the work at the Hook and Lieut. McIndoe of that off Fort Wadsworth.

The mines are all of the contact kind, and are very numerous. None of them is to be exploded. Major Adams said yesterday that the cases were all in good order and would be stored at Forts Hancock and Wadsworth for future use.

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

Friends of ex-Senator Hill to Meet To-day at Normandie-by-the-Sea.

There is to be a gathering of the political friends of ex-Senator Hill to-day at Normandie-by-the-Sea. Elliot Danforth and Frank Campbell left yesterday afternoon for that place, and several State Committeemen from up the State are expected to be there. This conference is said to be the beginning of an effort to come to a peaceable understanding with Senator Murphy and Richard Croker.

Mr. Croker is expected to arrive from England on the Lucania to-morrow. He will go at once to Hollywood, where he will occupy the John Hoey cottage for the season.

Boy Drowned at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Frank Nally, the fourteen-year-old son of M. Nally, an engineer, was drowned while bathing in the Walkill River to-day. He was accompanied by his two brothers and a boy named Donovan. Donovan attempted to swim across the stream with the boy on his back, but floundered in a deep hole when he had almost reached the other shore. The Nally boy's hold was broken and he drowned despite all efforts to save him. The body was recovered to-night.

Transfer of Lieut. Col. McCrea.

The transfer of Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea from command of the post at Fort Hancock to that of Fort Hamilton was announced yesterday. Col. Benjamin Lee of the Third New Jersey Volunteers has been assigned to the command of the Fort Hancock garrison. A portion of his command is now at Sandy Hook, but he has been stationed at the powder works at Pompton.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Pickering—Baptiste.

Miss Mabel Robertson Baptiste, daughter of Mrs. Helen R. Baptiste of 692 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick C. Pickering, also of Brooklyn, were married Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's mother. The Rev. Samuel Willard Richardson, assistant pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Elsie Pickering, a niece of the bridegroom, as maid of honor, and Herman Riggs Baptiste, a brother of the bride, was best man. A reception followed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of the late Rev. George W. Baptiste of Painesville, Ohio.

Green—Titsworth.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 27.—Miss Lucy Maude Titsworth, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Anne Titsworth of New Market, and Frank L. Green, one of the Supervisors of the Brooklyn public schools, were married this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. E. Peterson, pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of New Market. A reception followed the marriage, guests being present from Brooklyn, Plainfield, Dunellen, and New Market. Mr. and Mrs. Green will live in Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Wedded a Soldier Secretly.

BABYLON, L. I., July 27.—It was reported in Bay Shore to-day that Miss Eva E. Downs, daughter of Moses Downs, had been a bride since June 1. On that day she married Edgar P. Ellis of 255 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Signal Corps, and when he was ordered to the front decided to marry before starting South. The wedding took place in Brooklyn, and was performed at the parsonage of the Rev. W. M. Tinker, pastor of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Ollie Payne.

Mathews—Jordan.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 27.—Miss Nancy Jordan of West Seventh Street and Willis Franklin Mathews, evangelist, were married last evening by the Rev. Charles Lyman Goodrich at the Congregational Church parsonage. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Lenner, and the bridesmaids, Miss Leila Bolden and Miss Harrie Jackson. The best man was William Burden, while Edward Wilson acted as usher.

Le Porin—Lawrence.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—Miss Cora Baldwin Lawrence and Frederick W. Le Porin were married to-day at the residence of the bride, at 895 Broad Street, this city. The Rev. Dr. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church of New York performed the ceremony. Miss C. Le Porin was maid of honor and H. L. Leach best man. The groom is a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

RICHARD MANSFIELD ARRIVES.

Actor Tells of His Professional Observations in Europe.

The White Star steamer Teutonic, which arrived from Europe yesterday, had among her passengers Richard Mansfield, who went abroad over a month ago for the purpose of conferring with some authors writing plays for him, and incidentally to attend the performances of M. Coquelin, who at present is playing "Cyrano de Bergerac," the new French drama which he intends to produce the coming season at the Garden Theatre. Mr. Mansfield was met at the pier by his manager, A. M. Palmer, and his personal representative, Joseph Dillon. Without spending any time in the city he took the first train for his country home at Rye, N. Y.

Mr. Mansfield said he was favorably impressed with Edmond Rostand's play, and described it as most remarkable. He felt confident of its success. His trip had been beneficial and he predicted an interesting season.

Mr. Mansfield spent considerable time with I. Zangwill, the author, who has contracted to write a play for him, which will in all probability be completed in this country this Fall when he comes over here for his lecture tour.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Olive Gates, who has for four years been studying for the operatic stage, will resume this Fall her profession as an actress with one of the prominent companies now forming.

Mme. Pilar-Moran, the pantomimist, and Howard Kyle, who played the lover in "Way Down East," will present at the Casino Roof Garden next Monday a play without words, "The Love Letter."

At the close of Miss Lillian Burkhart's engagement next Saturday night at Proctor's Pleasure Palace she will leave for San Francisco the following day to fill an engagement in San Francisco, where she will open a week later for four weeks, after which Miss Burkhart will go direct to Chicago.

The new farce by John J. McNally, which is almost completed and in which the Rogers brothers will star next season under the management of Klau & Erlanger, has been named "A Reign of Error." The company will include George Marion, Ada Lewis, Georgie Caine, Budd Ross, Maude Raymond, John Parr, and others. Their season will begin early in September.

Joseph O'Mara, his wife, and child are expected to arrive from England next Saturday. He is returning to this country with his entire household effects, and intends to make New York his home hereafter. Mr. O'Mara has been re-engaged for next season by Andrew A. McCormick, and he will resume his part as Dick Fitzgerald in the revival of "The Highwayman" by the Broadway Theatre Opera Company at the Manhattan Beach Theatre on Aug. 1.

Charles Frohman closed his second London season last night, and it was a gratifying occasion for him, equal in importance and enthusiasm to the reception given to "Secret Service." The season had included the second one of William Gillette, the result of which is satisfactory to Mr. Frohman, the success of "The Heart of Maryland" at the Adelphi, and Miss Annie Russell at the Garrick. Miss Russell appeared in "Sue" to a house worthy of the largest here in the history of "The Little Minister." Miss Russell was called before the curtain repeatedly, and finally had to make a speech.

Among the passengers on the Teutonic yesterday was William Gillette, who for some unaccountable reason was entered on the passenger list as William Curtis Gibson, an alias which he frequently assumes. Mr. Gillette went to Hartford to join his sister. He will remain until the time for the opening of his season at the Empire in "Too Much Johnson," followed by "Secret Service." "Teddy" Marks also arrived on this steamer. He has come over here as the representative of C. Lepe, the patentee, and T. N. Singh & Co., the owners, of the naval spectacle now being produced at Earl's Court. He will open negotiations for the production of a naval show.

The proposed production of "The Marquis of Michigan" has apparently been abandoned. The Bijou management announces that it is impossible to bring the authors into harmony regarding the musical introductions, and that the matter has now resolved itself into a choice among other available comedies. This trouble will not affect Sam Bernard's starring tour as H. B. Sire, as his other plays will enable him to open on the date already announced, Sept. 17. Mr. Bernard left town for the Thousand Islands to visit May Irwin, the object of his trip being to read a new comedy which she controls, and which she is willing to transfer if he finds it suitable. The choice of a substitute for "The Marquis of Michigan" will lay between this play and a new comedy now being adapted from the German by Sydney Rosenfeld.

Burr McIntosh is to star next season under the management of Harry Doel Parker in a play entitled "A War Correspondent," written by Lottie Blair Parker. Mr. McIntosh went into Cuba with Gen. Shafter's army as a correspondent, and was stricken with yellow fever. In a letter to his manager under date of July 11 from Camp "Kooba Hella," two miles east of Siboney, he says: "I am now lying on my bunk enjoying the distinguished honor of being the first yellow fever patient to be shipped to the first yellow fever hospital. I was taken with the fever on Wednesday, the 6th. Dr. Guiteras examined me, and immediately placed me in a temporary camp until Friday, after which I was brought out here with four others. I feel all right, and am getting along nicely, and expect to leave here next Friday and reach New York about Aug. 1."

Receiver for a Western Road.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, July 27.—The Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines Railroad went into the hands of a receiver to-day. Judge Woolson appointed Vice President Potter of the embarrassed road receiver. It is but seventy miles long, and in poor condition, but is bonded for $1,300,000.

LIEUT. HOBSON KEPT BUSY

His Arrangements with a Wrecking Company for Raising the Spanish Warships Completed.

WILL REPORT AT WASHINGTON

He Estimates the Cost of Saving the Colon at $500,000, and Says the Vessel Is Worth Five Times That Sum.

After a good night's rest in Morristown, N. J., the first he had had in five days, Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson called at the offices of the Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company at an early hour yesterday morning, and remained there all day, with the exception of a few hours spent in taking hurried meals with friends, who insisted upon having at least a little of his company. Before he left, however, he had completed all the preliminary arrangements for the raising of the wrecks of the Spanish warships off Santiago, and when he left at midnight for Washington he carried the necessary documents, showing the details of his plans, with him, and will place them before the Navy Department for approval. As soon as this is done, he said, and the department gives its consent the contracts will be drawn and work will be begun at once.

The day previous Lieut. Hobson spent in Boston, where he went to inspect and contract for conditionally two pontoons, to be used in the work of salvage. He arrived from Boston at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and went at once to Morristown, N. J., where he spent the night with friends.

Speaking of the arrangements for raising the wreck of the Cristobal Colon, Lieut. Hobson said:

"As far as could be figured out in advance, all the preliminary details were arranged to-day and it remains but for the Government to sanction my work and sign the contracts with the wrecking company. The work will be accomplished by means of pontoons and rubber air bags, although the number of pontoons we shall be able to use is less than I had hoped to have. I secured an option on two pontoons in Boston, and, with the four the Merritt Wrecking Company has we shall have six at our disposal, equal in all to about 1,200 tons buoyancy. In my opinion, it will require, however, 2,500 tons to raise the Colon and the deficiency will have to be supplied by air bags.

May Return to New York.

"These bags will in all probability have to be manufactured in New York, and it may be that I shall have to return for the purpose of making the contract for them. This will take only a few hours, however, so that I shall probably not spend much time here on my return. I am extremely anxious to get back to the scenes of activity, and hope to leave for Santiago or wherever the department may order me to go in a few days. I do not even know whether I shall have an opportunity to see my mother before I leave, although naturally I should like to very much."

A report was shown to the Lieutenant coming from Washington to the effect that during the first days of his captivity in Santiago he had been treated more like a criminal than as a prisoner of war, but he firmly refused to make any comment on it. He said he declined to be responsible for such a report. Asked whether he would deny it, he had nothing to say in reference to it. It was learned, however, from one of his intimate friends that when he was first imprisoned the Spanish officials refused to allow him to communicate with his men who had been on board the Merrimac with him. He was not even allowed to send them the newspapers which were furnished him, for fear that he would underscore a word or two and thus place himself in communication with them.

A number of callers visited the offices of the wrecking company yesterday, requesting to see Lieut. Hobson. He received every one of them courteously, but begged them not to detain him unnecessarily, as he had a great deal of work to do. Most of the callers were men with schemes to facilitate the raising of the wrecked warships. He listened patiently, but said he had already made his arrangements, and could entertain no further propositions. One man tried to induce him to give the cask system a trial, insisting that by the means of casks, properly placed and in sufficient numbers, the wrecks could be raised at a comparatively small expense. Lieut. Hobson smiled as he remarked that he would not have time to experiment with a system that had so far been so unproductive of good results.

Pontoons to be Hurried.

It was learned that two of the pontoons belonging to the wrecking company would leave Norfolk for Santiago to-morrow, and the others would be rushed along as fast as possible. The air bags when finished will probably be sent by rail to Key West, so as to save time in transit. There they would be loaded on fast boats and sent to the scene of the wreck.

The entire cost of the wrecking expedition Lieut. Hobson estimated at about $500,000. He thought the money would be well expended, as, should the task be accomplished with the degree of success he anticipated, the Government would acquire a vessel worth more than five times that amount, and placing it in condition for active service would require a comparatively small sum.

Lieut. Hobson spent last night on the train on his way to Washington, and that made the fifth night in six that he has not been able to sleep in a bed. He arrived in this city Friday morning, went directly to Washington, left Washington the same night, and came back to this city Saturday morning. Saturday night he again left for Washington, and Sunday night he spent on his way to this city on the train. Monday night he left for Boston, and Tuesday night he slept for the first time in five nights in a bed. With all this, he is said to have accomplished a mass of detail work that usually an engineer would spend at least two weeks in completing.

MORE KLONDIKERS AT SEATTLE.

Gold Importations from Alaska Reach Nearly Ten Million Dollars.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 27.—The Rosalie, the fourteenth treasure boat during July, has arrived from Lynn Canal. The City of Kingston brought in the passengers of the Canadian steamer Athenian, which makes the fifteenth arrival. It is estimated that over $300,000 in Klondike valuables reached Seattle through the two channels. This increases the total gold importation this month to $9,811,600.

The Rosalie's passengers came from Rink Rapids over the Dalton Trail. They report that a stampede was being made to Indian River, owing to the discovery of rich diggings on the branches. The clean-up on Dominion and Sulphur Creeks had been completed and was so favorable that claims were selling from $25,000 to $40,000 each.

The steamer Roanoke has sailed for St. Michael. She carried fifteen passengers and sixteen tons of freight, which included 6,000 gallons of whisky for Dawson.

Police Captain's House Robbed Twice.

The house of Acting Captain of Police John Cooney of the Far Rockaway Station, at 307 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was broken into early Tuesday morning and about $100 worth of silverware carried off. Mrs. Cooney, her sister, her mothers, Mrs. Farrell, and three children were in the house at the time. An entrance was effected by removing the bars of the rear ground floor window. About six weeks ago the house was broken into almost at the same hour in the morning and about $500 worth of goods were stolen. At that time the burglars cut the glass from a parlor window. Mrs. Farrell, who had been very sick, is now in a critical condition, having been made much worse by learning of the second burglary.

Mrs. George Did Not Die of Hunger.

An autopsy performed in the Morgue by Coroner's Physician Donlin yesterday upon the body of Mrs. George, the soldier's wife, who, it was reported, had died of starvation, showed the cause of death to have been the premature birth of her baby. John Crane, Chairman of the Committee on Investigation and Relief of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, said yesterday that the woman was one of the first applicants for relief, and that special attention had been paid to her case and the necessary assistance accorded to her.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Ellen Low Mills.

Mrs. Ellen Low Mills, an aunt of Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and widow of Ethelbert S. Mills, died Tuesday from cancer at her country home in Saratoga, N. Y. She was born in Salem, Mass., in 1827. Mrs. Mills was a member of the Sanitary Commission during the civil war. She had lived at 150 Montague Street, Brooklyn, for nearly twenty-five years. Mrs. Mills had attended the Second Unitarian Church on the Heights since childhood, and for many years was active in its work. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the residence of her niece, Mrs. S. E. Huntington, 36 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. John W. Chadwick of the Second Unitarian Church will conduct the service. Mrs. Mills leaves two sons, Abbott Low Mills of Portland, Oregon, and Ethelbert L. Mills of Brooklyn. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

George H. Wooster.

George H. Wooster, one of the Directors of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Grosvenor, 37 Fifth Avenue, from a tumor of the kidneys. Mr. Wooster had been ill for some time, and underwent an operation Friday of last week.

He was born in Brewster, N. Y., in January, 1830, and came to this city when he was about twenty years old. For many years he was a manufacturer of sewing machines, and in that business accumulated a fortune. He had not been actively engaged in business for the last twelve years, during which time he was a Director of the Mutual Reserve.

Mr. Wooster was a descendant of Gen. Daniel Wooster of New Haven, who was one of the earliest graduates of Yale, and who served in the British Army in the French and Indian war, and later in the Revolutionary Army. Wooster Street in Manhattan Borough was named for him.

Mrs. Albert Bowker.

Mrs. Albert Bowker, for twenty-two years President of the Woman's Board of Missions, died at her home in Newton, Mass., yesterday morning.

Mrs. Bowker was the originator of the society of which she was President, and which was the first denominational organization specially formed for woman's foreign missionary work. As an active worker for the soldiers in the civil war and as President of the Union Maternal Association also, she was a pioneer in organized work for woman, which has spread so rapidly throughout the world in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Two large buildings in foreign lands bear her name—Bowker Hall, in Bombay, an American mission school filled with more than a hundred pupils, and Bowker Hall, one of the two large buildings of the American College for Girls at Constantinople.

Joaquin Ferrer y Landa.

Joaquin Ferrer y Landa died Monday at his residence, 2,013 Fifth Avenue. He was in his eighty-first year, and was born and educated at Santiago de Cuba, being well known in that city. He came to New York in 1868, at the outbreak of the ten years' war. Always a warm sympathizer with the insurgents, he left Cuba for political reasons. After coming to this country he aided the insurgents in a financial way for many years. He brought with him to the United States his wife, two daughters, and two sons. The latter established the firm of C. S. Ferrer & Brother at 39 Broad Street. His death was caused by a complication of diseases. The last words he said were: "Have they taken the Spaniards out of Cuba yet?"

Funeral services were held at the house last evening. Interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

William Kelby.

William Kelby, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, died suddenly of heart disease last night at his home, 136 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Kelby was born in Ireland and came with his parents when a boy to this country, settling in Manhattan, where he lived until about three months ago, when he moved to Brooklyn. When a young man he entered the employ of the Historical Society and remained with it until his death. He was a widower and leaves two children, a son and daughter. The son is employed in the office of ex-District Attorney Ridgway. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT A. NEIL, aged fifty-four years, of New York City, manager of the Fenwick Hall Hotel at Saybrook Point, died suddenly Tuesday night from bronchial pneumonia. He had been ill for some time, but was about Tuesday. He leaves a widow.

ABRAM J. VAN WINKLE died yesterday at his home in Jersey City in his seventy-seventh year. He was for many years a New York paper merchant, the firm being Sands & Van Winkle. Later he was with Henry Lindenmeyer & Sons. He retired in 1890. He was a brother of Peter G. Van Winkle, once United States Senator from West Virginia, and Edgar S. Van Winkle, a lawyer, both of whom are dead. He is survived by a son and married daughter.

MICHAEL DE CANTILLON died Tuesday evening at Clinton and Luquer Streets, Brooklyn, while on his way home to his residence, 76 Fourth Place. He had been in ill-health for about a year. Mr. De Cantillon was thirty-six years old. The funeral will be held at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church, at Court and Luquer Streets, of which Mr. De Cantillon was a member. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, at which Mgr. O'Connell will officiate.

THE SUIT AGAINST JERSEY CITY.

Railroad Wants Its Land Claim Referred to a Vice Chancellor.

J. Flavel McGee, counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, yesterday gave notice in the Chancery Court at Jersey City that at the convenience of Chancellor McGill he would offer a motion to have referred to a Vice Chancellor, to take testimony, the suit recently instituted by the company to establish its right to occupy the foot of Thirteenth Street, which claim is disputed by the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City. Mr. McGee, in his bill, claims that the company acquired its rights in 1858 by purchase from the Jersey Shore Improvement Company and by a grant made in the same year by the Riparian Commissioners.

The city concedes the purchase and the grant, but claims that the public easement and the right to search the river by the street in question were not destroyed either by the purchase or the grant.

The motion will probably come up next Monday.

CALLS ALDERMEN FIGUREHEADS.

Jersey City's Mayor Declines to Appoint an Excise Commission.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City has been asked to appoint an Excise Commission, licenses now being granted by a committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor Hoos said yesterday that under the law he had power to appoint a non-partisan commission of two members from each party, the Commissioners to receive $500 a year each. He said, however, that he did not deem it advisable, first because it would entail an unnecessary expense of $2,000 a year on the city, and, secondly, because under the system in vogue in Jersey City the Aldermen have so little to do that they can discharge the duties involved without inconvenience.

"The Aldermen are mere figureheads," said the Mayor. "If it were not for the granting of licenses they would practically have nothing at all to do."

Judge Favors a Boy Prisoner.

Thomas Cooney, eighteen years of age, of Astoria, was convicted in the Queens Court of Special Sessions in Jamaica yesterday of petit larceny in having on July 16 taken a five-cent loaf of bread from the front porch of H. Scaneicho's house in Astoria. Judges Devenny, Fleming, and Foraker were on the bench. It was shown that the boy was out of work and that he was hungry. Justices Foraker and Fleming decided that the boy was guilty, but Justice Devenny dissented on the ground that no asportation, which he claimed was an essential element in larceny, had been proved. Justices Foraker and Fleming overruled their colleague and sent the boy to jail for five days. Justice Devenny then told Lawyer Trapp, who defended Cooney, to appeal the case and that he would bear the expense.

Mr. Hobart at the Water Carnival.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 27.—Vice President Hobart and party attended the water carnival at Clayton to-day on their yacht Louise. Vice President Hobart and his party and Attorney General Griggs and his party will leave Hart Island to-morrow on the American Line steamer New York for Montreal.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W. The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—ROBERTS.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on July 21, 1898, by the Rev. Mr. Carvier, Robert Cameron Rogers of Buffalo, N. Y., and Beatrice Fernald Roberts.

DIED.

BUTTS.—At Avon, N. J., Tuesday, July 26, 1898, Theophilus Butts, aged 66 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, July 29, 1898, at 4:30 P. M.

FISH.—Killed in battle, June 24, 1898, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Sergeant First United States Cavalry, only son of Nicholas and Clemence S. B. Fish, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery on Friday, July 29, 1898, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at St. Philip's in the Highlands, Garrisons, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:05 P. M.

GADE.—Henry Gade, after a short illness, at his residence, 102 East 4th St.
Funeral notice hereafter.

KELBY.—On July 27, 1898, William Kelby, late Librarian of the New York Historical Society, in the 57th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 136 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 30, at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

McILVAIN.—Entered into rest in the 79th year of her age, on Tuesday, July 26, Susan McIlvain, widow of the late Hugh S. McIlvain.
Funeral service at her late residence, 174 East 117th St., on Thursday, July 28, at 7:30 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MILLS.—Died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 26, Ellen Low Mills of Brooklyn, widow of Ethelbert S. Mills and daughter of the late Mary P. and Seth Low.
Funeral services will be held at 36 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 29, at 10 A. M.

MORRISON.—On Wednesday, the 27th inst., at his late residence, 915 West End Av., John Gibson Morrison, son of the late John H. and Catherine G. Morrison, in the 55th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHERMAN.—Suddenly, Monday, July 25, 1898, Evan G. Sherman.
Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Friday, July 29, at 11 A. M.

TALBOYS.—On Tuesday, July 26, after a short illness, George Rainsford Talboys, son of the late William P. Talboys.
Funeral private.
St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

WATSON.—At Westchester, N. Y. City, on Tuesday, July 26, 1898, at 1:15 A. M., Annie Eliza, wife of Capt. William Watson, aged 67 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 28, at 1:30 P. M., from St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

WOOSTER.—At the Grosvenor, on July 27, George H. Wooster in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral Saturday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M., from the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 27.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ANGLIM, Bridget, 299 Bleecker St.	54	26
ARNOLD, Emma, 414 W. 56th St.	40	26
ARTUSIO, Louis, 232 E. 41st St.	2	25
BERNIUS, Philip, 632 Morris Av.	1	26
BREWER, A. J., 1,972 Bathgate Av.	9	24
BETA, Eleanor, 243 W. 37th St.	49	26
BIEGEL, Alice C., 869 Columbus Av.	2	26
BRADLEY, Arthur, 164 E. 61st St.	1	27
CHRISTAL, Andrew, Manhattan State Hospital	54	25
CURRANO, G., 631 Columbus Av.	1	27
COOKE, Mary, 609 9th Av.	64	25
CLARE, Michael, St. Joseph's Hosp.	51	24
CARTER, Alice L., 492 E. 142d St.	34	25
CULHANE, Bridget, St. Joseph's Hosp	30	25
CAREY, Elizabeth, Mapes estate	70	23
CARMODY, Mary, 40 Ludlow St.	75	25
CARR, C. J., 110 Bedford St.	51	25
DAVIS, C. H., 428 E. 8th St.	1	26
DE GIULIO, Felice, 117 Mott St.	10	26
DOBELLAR, Gertrude E., 307 W. 20th	88	25
DEENAN, John, City Hospital	66	25
DOUBEK, R., 1,613 Fleetwood Av.	1	25
EYRE, Frances C., 117 E. 88th St.	78	25
EVERS, W., 304 W. 148th St.	4	27
EDWARDS, Ellen J., Foundling Hosp.	1	25
EMERICH, Annie, 344 E. 76th St.	1	25
FICELLO, Anthony, 157 Mott St.	1	25
FEDERBUSH, Rosie, 312 E. Houston	22	27
FOSTER, Olive C., Foundling Hosp.	1	27
GREER, Thomas, 650 E. 14th St.	2	27
GUERIN, John, 207 W. 117th St.	1	27
GILMAN, B. H., Governors Island	48	26
GILLMORE, Jane, 303 E. 61st St.	65	25
GUMBART, W., 238 E. 33d St.	43	26
GRILLI, Savera, 253 E. 105th St.	24	27
GARRISON, Francis, 206 W. 96th St.	33	26
GREENSPAM, Lena, 49 Norfolk St.	2	26
GIANNETTA, G., 119 Baxter St.	1	27
GALLAGHER, Margaret, 2 Coenties Slip	33	26
GREENBERG, Fanny, 1,927 3d Av.	45	27
HORNE, Florence L., 138 E. 44th St.	1	25
HENNESSY, J. J., 135 W. 106th St.	50	25
HEASLIP, Mabel M., Park Av. and 184th St.	1	26
JOHNSON, O. E., 347½ W. 17th St.	1	22
JACOBS, Moses, 636 E. 148th St.	73	24
KIERNAN, Patrick, 560 11th Av.	1	26
KANE, Nora, 136 Pearl St.	44	26
KOCHER, Katharina, 64 E. 3d St.	79	27
KELTING, D., 107 Park Place	44	25
LOCHNER, C., 312 E. 114th St.	58	25
LANGE, F. W., 52 Jane St.	68	25
LEBRECHT, Josephine, 301 Avenue C	7	26
LEIB, Magdalene, 1,304 Washington Av.	66	25
LARKE, Annie, 331 Amsterdam Av.	1	27
LANDA, Joaquin F., 2,013 5th Av.	79	26
LAIRD, Mary, Manhattan State Hosp.	64	24
LEVY, Annie, 16 Ludlow St.	1	27
McMORROW, Margaret, 10 Prince St.	48	26
McGOWAN, W., 318 E. 40th St.	49	25
McCAFFERY, Kate, 336 W. 25th St.	42	27
McMAHON, Mary J., 259 W. 19th St.	54	26
McILVAIN, Susan, 174 E. 117th St.	78	26
McSORELY, Mary, 432 W. 17th St.	43	25
MERKT, J. A., 267 E. 10th St.	1	26
MEUSBACHER, J., 540 E. 17th St.	8	25
MATTHEWS, William, 209 E. 103d St	1	26
MALADO, Annie, 37 Goerck St.	40	25
MURPHY, Henry, 221 E. 29th St.	50	27
MANDLER, F., 716 E. 147th St.	1	26
NOBLE, Annie, 525 W. 28th St.	38	25
NUFFER, J. M., City Island	65	23
O'CONNOR, M., 695 1st Av.	31	25
OCHSENREITER, Barbara, 35 Christopher St.	67	25
O'MARA, Martin, City Hospital	33	26
PETERMAN, Julia L., 228 W. 106th	8	23
PHELAN, J. T., 1,934 Lexington Av.	1	26
PAUFERT, G. H., 103 W. 3d St.	1	27
PETTIT, T. J., 738 E. 147th St.	28	25
RINER, Hilel, 194 E. 3d St.	1	26
ROSE, J. H., 185 E. 3d St.	30	26
RIORDAN, G. J., New London, Conn.	30	26
ROACH, E., 344 E. 33d St.	1	27
RICHMOND, Hannah, 223 W. 31st St.	70	26
REINHARD, Margaret R., Foundling Hosp	1	23
REGAN, J., Manhattan State Hosp.	52	23
RUDERMAN, J., 94 Chrystie St.	1	27
SCHMIDT, Henry, 534 W. 45th St.	55	25
SULLIVAN, D. M., 14 Cherry St.	26	26
STEIBFIELD, Henry, 121 1st Av.	22	26
SULLIVAN, Kate, 73 Montgomery St.	15	25
SHIELDS, Isabella, 55 W. 137th St.	1	25
SMITH, Rosannah, 637 E. 134th St.	67	24
SCHWARTZ, Fanny, 260 E. Houston	26	27
SILBERSTEIN, Jacob, 66 Stanton St.	6	26
STRASSER, Teresa, Foundling Hosp.	1	29
TROLLER, Ernest, 2,215 8th Av.	2	26
TALBOYS, R., 61 W. 71st St.	34	26
VOLD, Eva, Manhattan State Hosp.	57	26
VOELKER, Henry, 585 E. 154th St.	39	25
VENTINA, Maggie, Willard Parker Hosp	2	25
VON BAAR, R., 501 W. 144th St.	53	26
WOLFSON, S., Riverside Hosp.	3	23
WALKER, Julia, Manh'n State Hosp	42	24

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
BOYD, William, 353 Warren St.	1	25
BUX, August, 273 Moffat St.	13	25
BARRETT, Edward, 242 Baltic St.	28	26
COMPTON, Ethyl, 146 Conover St.	1	26
DRUHL, John, 240 Troutman St.	30	25
DONOVAN, Michael, 101 Warren St.	50	26
DE CANTILLAN, Michael, 76 4th Pl.	34	26
DONNELLY, Alexander, 69 Dean St.	45	26
EBERHARDT, Christian, 553 5th Av.	1	26
EVERS, Michael, 778 Franklin Av.	72	26
FITZER, Crescentia, 70 George St.	1	26
GREIN, Barbara, 227 Montrose Av.	1	26
GARTLAND, Mary, 48 Marcy Av.	3	26
GARDINER, Mary, 366 Ewen St.	12	26
GIBSON, James, 104 Maujer St.	77	26
GANSER, Philippine, Ger. Evan. Home	78	26
HALLAHAN, Martin, 28 Fountain Av	21	26
HIRSCHFIELD, Grace, 1,514 Broadway	1	26
HOY, Caroline, 271 12th St.	39	27
KENNEDY, Francis, 229 Reid Av.	64	25
KISS, Martin, 17 Flatbush Av.	1	26
LOVEJOY, Samuel, 366 6th Av.	61	26
LANGSDORF, Emma, 1,270 De Kalb Av	64	26
LAFFERTY, Ann, 40 Talman St.	29	27
LENNON, John, 106 Bridge St.	45	25
MORAN, Daniel, 84 Warren St.	1	25
MORAN, James, 280 22d St	25	26
MAWN, Lawrence, 142 Forrest Av.	52	25
MATTHES, Maggie, 8 Hamburg Av.	2	26
MISHL, Amyl, 2,104 Eastern Parkway	17	25
MOORE, James, 404 7th Av.	25	26
MINOCK, Catharine J., 98 Manhattan Av	27	25
McGOVERN, Bernard, 684 Hicks St.	1	26
McCANN, Sarah, 386 Oakland St.	65	23
NITZKE, Frieda, 72A Richardson St.	1	25
OSCHMANN, Alice, 313 Hamburg Av	1	27
O'DONOHUE, Thomas, 293 Hendrix	30	26
PETERSEN, Alva, 108 Baltic St.	1	26
REITER, Frederick, 141 Troutman St	1	25
ROWAN, Frank, 610 6th Av.	10	25
RYAN, Honora, 134 42d St.	62	25
ROZDZIAL, Samuel, 352 Gold St.	34	27
SIEMER, Herman, 483 3d Av.	1	26
SCHEERER, James, 347 Furman St.	7	25
SCHEYER, Edward, 146 7th Av.	8	26
STENSON, Elizabeth, 64th St. and 8th Av	46	26
SLAWICK, John, Irving Av. and Palmetto St	53	26
TRAUSCH, Nicholas, 175 Irving Av.	28	26
WOOD, Edna, 41 Taylor St.	1	27

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
and Dealers in
U. S. Government Bonds.
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad,
municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company
(OF CHICAGO.)
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of June 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 104 and interest will be withdrawn AUGUST 4TH, 1898, after which date the rate will be 105 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
July 26, 1898.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
1st Mtge. Six Per Cent. Bonds.

New York, July 25th, 1898.

Holders of the above-named bonds are hereby notified that under order of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, Ohio, the Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage on August 20th, 1898.

Bonds will be received by the undersigned Committee to and including Wednesday, August 10th, 1898, upon the payment of a penalty of ten dollars ($10.00) per bond, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be fixed by the Committee.

WILLIAM A. READ,
THOMAS DENNY,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
E. S. HOOLEY.

U.S. Govt's 3%
and
Other Investment Securities
DEALT IN BY
Sutro, Scholle & Co.,
Members of
N. Y. & Philadelphia Stock Exchanges,
30 Broad St.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

American Exchange Bank Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

Stock Exchange traders were industrious yesterday. After rushing further to cover short contracts, causing many advances, they turned and made aggressive raids. The net result, as shown in the day's changes, was not consequential; but between the opening and the close of business for the day there were many sharp fluctuations.

Sugar Trust shares figured again conspicuously, surpassing any other stock on the list, both in activity and in its range. Of 350,000 shares, the day's total business, 100,000 were contributed by Sugar alone. It rose about 2 points, and then fell back 4. But even this net decline left the stock still nearly half a dozen points higher than where it sold at the beginning of the week.

***

The stock was sold at the close by bear traders on a large scale, the same traders having from Monday morning till yesterday noon been busy and unhappy in covering their shorts. They sell Sugar Trust, as they sell all the rest of the list, not because they have knowledge of anything discouraging affecting the situation, but because they regard the assurance of international peace as bearish. It is a trifle difficult to comprehend the logic of this view, but it is none the less the bear preaching. "The good news is out," they say, and forthwith the market is rammed and jammed aggressively. And one result is that the professional speculators, keeping continually short of the market, use every endeavor to offset the influences of all the long list of advantageous factors at work for the business situation's improvement.

But no naturally strong stock market was ever permanently disturbed by professional artifices. Facts always outlast manipulation.

***

Naturally yesterday there was considerable profit taking. Such sales helped the traders. But the declines that were brought about were more the result of short selling than of liquidation of long stocks for speculative profit taking. The short interest, which during the past few days was materially diminished, had assumed nearly its old proportions before the close of business yesterday.

***

Despite the set-back, the day was productive of many new reasons for encouragement. Again there was buying by strong interests; again there was evidenced new bullishness and a new disposition to enter the market on the part of the public; again the market broadened and gave promise of continued activity.

***

Government bonds were strong, with advances in the final bids of 1 per cent. for the fours(1925, coupon, ½ for the fours, 1925, registered, and the fours, 1907, coupon, and ¼ for the fives, coupon. There were sales of $4,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 126½; $12,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111@110⅞, and $625,000 threes, when issued, at 104½@104⅝@104⅜.

***

In State bonds, $6,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 91½; $2,000 Louisiana consolidated fours at 104, and $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1901 at 72.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1⅛
Canada South.	⅝	Lake Shore	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	N. H., N. H. & H.	2
Erie	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2		
Great North. pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	½
Laclede Gas	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Nat. Linseed Oil	2½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
B. & O. Southw. pf.	½	Nor. & West. pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Peo. Gas, Chi., 2d gtd. 6s	1
C. of Ga., 2d inc.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 2d	1
C. & O. 1st, Series A.	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.	1
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Leh. & W. B. con. ass't	1	Pitts. & W. 5s.	1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five months, and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $103,633,907; balance, $6,255,570; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $355,755.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1½@1⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¼@@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—8@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred ¾, to 36¾; Mexican ½, to 9½; St. Paul ⅝, to 103⅝; Erie ⅛, to 13⅞; New York Central ¼, to 122¼; Pennsylvania ¼, to 60⅝, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 55⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific ⅝, to 86⅞, and Illinois Central ½, to 112½. Atchison sold at 14. British consols declined 5-16, to 110 15-16 for money and ¼, to 111, for the account. The Bank of England lost £135,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 15c, and exchange on London was 25f 22½c.

India Council bills were alloted in London at 1s 3⅛d per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.90, in Rome at 107.60, in Madrid at 72½, and in Lisbon at 80.

CRIPPLE CREEK IMPROVEMENT.

The grade and quantity of ore makes the reputation of a mining district. The grade of the mineral shipped from Cripple Creek in the early part of 1892 was not exceptionally high, and there was not much of it compared with the big output of the rival camp of Creede. It was generally supposed that the Cripple Creek district was full of $8 and $10 rock, which was no mistake. At that time $30 and $40 ore was hardly marketable. To-day quartz carrying half that value finds a ready sale, but, strange to say, with the development of the big mines, the quantity of high grade quartz is constantly increasing. The manager of one of the big sampling plants in operation in the camp said to your correspondent to-night that ore sorters were becoming arrogant, and while he believed that they were good men, he insisted that they would not look at ore these days that would not run better than $30 per ton.

"The fact is," he said, "Cripple Creek ore is not only increasing in quantity, but in quality as well. I am in a position to know. The statements the newspapers have been printing about the output of the district, instead of being too high, are, in my opinion, entirely too low. Mine owners, like every other property owner, are selfish. The tax gatherer is about, and if they give away too much information in regard to the actual output, they will pay pretty dearly for it next Fall."—Denver Republican.

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Sugar Trust yesterday figured for nearly one-third of the day's total transactions, and its fluctuations were far more violent than in any other stock on the list. During the first hour or two there was continued aggressive buying of the stock for the short account, and it sold up to 141, the highest price in this movement. Between 140 and 141 there were tremendous transactions in it. Again, the buying was done largely by brokers supposed to be acting for the two or three big professional operators, who, as the Street believes, have been forced to run on some 20,000 shares of short Sugar Trust, upon which their average loss was between six and seven points.

Later in the day it was these same brokers who sold the stock so aggressively, and who, with their usual following among the room traders, brought about the four-point break which it suffered before the close. Undoubtedly in the last three hours yesterday there was a new short interest in Sugar Trust created, taking the place of that old short interest, which during the past few days has been so severely punished.

There was absolutely no news to which the Street could attribute the violent fluctuations in the stock, and even less attention than formerly was given to the rumors regarding the trust and its war with competitors.

MANHATTAN AND THE SHORTS.

Although the traders tried hard to break Manhattan yesterday, when they were making the general raid upon the market, they met with no success. All the stock offered was promptly taken, and the price did not get down to any extent. Among the shorts in Manhattan—and there are many of them—increasing nervousness is shown, and it would appear that the stock is in good position for a twist should its market friends decide to repeat old performances.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, chief of iron trade authorities, will say to-day:

"The rapid increase in the production of pig iron during the last eighteen months has been due almost entirely to the growth in the demand for raw material in steel manufacture. We made little more foundry and mill iron during the first six months of 1898 than we did in the first or second half of 1897. In other words, we have reached an unprecedented output of pig iron—5,909,703 gross tons in six months—without any help from increased requirements of the founders. If they should become very busy, too, what inducements, in the way of an advance in prices, would it require to start the necessary number of furnaces, now and long since idle? To judge from the rate at which the steel mills are now running no relief will come from the furnaces producing Bessemer and basic iron.

"In the Central West the situation in Bessemer pig appears to be strengthening. Labor troubles continue to interfere somewhat with current output. One steel plant in the Pittsburg district has just bought 25,000 tons. Others in the Central West are known to have not even covered their requirements for the third quarter, and at least one large company in Western Pennsylvania, who usually make all the iron they need, have purchased a round lot for delivery running through the remainder of the year. Aside from one block of about 30,000 tons, the quantity of Bessemer pig in the hands of middlemen is not large.

"There has been little that is new in the billet market. There are indications, however, that some of the large plants are very heavily engaged for a considerable time to come, and in this, as in other branches of the trade west of the Alleghany Mountains, delays in deliveries are becoming a growing source of annoyance.

"Quite a number of nice orders are coming up for the rolling mills, and notably for structural and bridge material. There are additional orders in the market for ship plates.

"In merchant pipe an eastern mill carried off an order for sixty miles for an Ohio gas line, and figuring is now going on for thirty-three miles for Indiana and 100 miles for Kentucky.

"Chicago reports some pretty large additional bar orders from the implement trade and from car builders.

"There is more inquiry in the export trade. The Russians are again in the market, calling this time for a 10,000-ton lot, and Japan, too, is asking for prices on 5,000 tons. An inquiry is at hand for about 10,000 tons of steel billets for delivery in England. Our Pittsburg correspondent notes the fact that a leading mill in that district is now running on an export order for 30,000 tons of 2½-inch billets. A concern in New Brunswick are in the market for about 2,000 tons of wire rods."

BEAR CARDS ON THE GRANGERS.

Bear traders were yesterday industrious in circulating bad news on the Granger properties. Many rumors were spread about. As an illustration, one told that for June Burlington is to show an increase in gross earnings of $165,000, but a decrease in net of $200,000.

GREAT WESTERN DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western preferred "A" made an advance of a full point yesterday, selling up to 39. As was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, the stock is to become a dividend payer in January, it having been decided to declare 2½ per cent. on it at that time. Chicago Great Western's friends are enthusiastic over the excellent prospects for continued large earnings, and this enthusiasm extends to London, where there are large holdings of the securities.

A DECISION EXPECTED.

People's Gas held firmly between 99 and par yesterday, and there were evidences of a disposition on the part of people identified with the property to pick up the stock. It is expected that a decision in the Sternbach and Livingston suits will soon be handed down, and friends of People's Gas believe that it will be of a character likely to discourage any future applications for a dissolution of the company or for a receiver.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Northwest sold up to 132¼ yesterday, and Omaha close to 85. For Northwest this was a new high price for the present movement. In both stocks Vanderbilt houses were buyers, and there were to be heard further intimations of probable dividend increases. Northwest's magnificent showing for the year just ended has won for it many new friends.

CENTRAL PACIFIC AND LONDON.

Central Pacific has recently shown unusual strength and activity, and yesterday sold up to 16¼, the highest price for some time. Houses with foreign connections have been buyers of the stock. Advices received yesterday from London stated that Speyer interests and members of the Reorganization Committee were taking round lots of Central Pacific in that market. Important developments in the affairs of the property are expected shortly.

OUT-OF-TOWN SENTIMENT.

Sentiment in the provincial cities appears to be improving steadily. In Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other centres, local securities are enjoying an increasing investment demand, and Wall Street houses report larger buying orders from out of town than for some time. Boston has been a large buyer of Atchison preferred and Burlington, Philadelphia has bought the coal stocks, despite their weakness, and Chicago has been bullish on many Western railroads, as well as on the industrials.

LINSEED OIL WEAK.

Linseed Oil common, which on Tuesday sold above 14, yesterday touched 11. At the close the best bid for the stock was 2. Some of the stock was pressed for sale yesterday, and there appeared to be liquidation by inside interests.

BAY STATE GAS POINTS.

Once more Wall Street is filled with tales regarding a coming development in Bay State Gas affairs which is to mean many points in the stock. Such tips on Bay State Gas a couple of years ago were usual weekly occurrences, although lately the Street has heard only a few of them. Yesterday the stock got up to 4¼, and gained three-eighths of 1 per cent. on transactions aggregating more than 22,000 shares. Most of the buying seemed to come from Boston.

CHICAGO BUYING GLUCOSE.

Glucose preferred during the past few days has been showing new activity and strength in the outside market. Much of the buying, it is said. has been for Chicago account. According to rumor, a dividend may be declared on the stock early in August, and the Chicago buying gives some color to this report. Glucose preferred yesterday sold up above 53.

BOND MARKET ACTIVITY.

The bond department was notably active again yesterday, and transactions in those issues which recently have become conspicuous were heavy. The decline in stocks in the afternoon did not affect bonds to any great extent, and many of the early gains in that department were retained to the close.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Stret yesterday:

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Sale of a small amount of gold in London for shipment to New York.

Increase of $34,570 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for June, making an increase of $346,651 for the fiscal year.

Sale of $1,116,250 Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred stock from company's treasury, the proceeds to be used for general improvements.

Denial of rumored change in Presidency of American Sugar Refining Company.

Clipper lines cutting under Southern Pacific and Panama Railroad rates on shipments of California goods to New York.

Officials of Illinois Steel Company said to be on a tour through coal and iron districts of Tennessee and Alabama, with a view to establishing a plant in that part of the South.

Hardening tendency of the discount rate in London market in consequence of the drain of gold to the Continent.

Meeting of Chicago and St. Paul roads to act on recommendations of a committee appointed to propose some form of settlement of the rate difficulty.

Advance of 5 per cent. in Bell Telephone stock in Boston market on reports of a favorable decision with regard to opposition companies

Increase of $4,138 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for June, making an increase of $56,524 for the fiscal year.

Considerable improvement in loaded car movement at Indianapolis.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in July showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$35,772
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	10,500
Mexican National	20,303
St. Louis and San Francisco	5,570
St. Louis Southwestern	12,100

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The following showed decreases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	5,339
Kanawha and Michigan	2,131
Ohio River	704
Pittsburg and Western	7,532

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .19@.18.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .39, 200 Chollar at .15, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at .42, 300 Crown Point at .04, 50 Horn Silver at 1.35, and 500 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10, buyer 30, to .09 cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Ophir	.14
American Coal	1.20	Occidental	.20
Belcher	.08	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.14	Potosi	.12
Breece	.47	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con.	.08	Quicksilver pf.	4.50
Belmont	.10	Savage	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chollar	.14	Standard	1.50
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.18
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.02
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Consol	.10	Argentum Juanita	.17
Father de Smet	.17	Alamo	.01
Gould & Curry	.04	Anaconda	.33
Hale & Norcross	.41	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.17
Iron Silver	.73	Isabella	.20
Kings. & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.15
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con.	.10	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.05
Mexican	.08	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.12
Ontario	2.25	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.50
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11½
Pilgrim	.001	Golden Fleece	.21
Rocky Mountain	.09	Isabella	.21
St. F. Cariboo	2.30	Jefferson	.07
Yukon	.10	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02½	Lillie	.89
Anaconda	.41	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria Leland	.73	Mount Rosa	.12
Cripple Cr. Con.	.08½	Old Gold	.002½
Cannon Ball	.003½	Portland	1.14
Copper Rock	.001½	Union	.13½
Elkton	.88	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	225
American Ex.	169	Mechanics'	175
Broadway	220	Mercantile	167
Central National	165	Merchants'	148
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	117
City	1000	Metropolis	410
Citizens	125	Nassau	150
Commerce	200	National Union	225
Continental	125	New Amsterdam	245
Corn Exchange	275	New York	235
East River	180	New York County	850
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	80
First Nat. of S. I.	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	180
Fourth National	170	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	Park	300
Garfield National	950	Phenix	80
German-American	112	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	385	Second National	450
Hudson River	140	Seventh National	115
Irving	147½	Shoe & Leather	92
Leather Mfrs.	170	State of New York	104
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	225	Western National	150

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. B. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	3	6
Kings County Inc.	8	11
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	32
Amsterdam preferred	76¾	77¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95⅝	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104⅝	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88½
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	102⅝

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	53¼	53⅝
Glucose pf.	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	46	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	90
International Paper common	37¼	38
International Paper pref., ex div.	84	85
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	92	93
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	97	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	87½	90
Wagner Car Company	170½	172

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Paeumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week July	$118,511	$123,850	$111,361
From July 1	345,208	341,516	332,585
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
3d week July	$117,692	$81,920	$81,086
From July 1	289,465	237,793	243,109
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
3d week July	$11,449	$13,580	$8,781
From Jan. 1	299,666	271,733	254,624
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week July	$112,923	$92,620	$82,947
From Jan. 1	3,326,692	3,237,732	2,626,552
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week July	$55,143	$62,675	$61,717
From July 1	169,409	188,026	185,151
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,162
3d week July	$118,069	$112,498	......
From July 1	350,213	336,910	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week July	$88,600	$76,500	$76,700
From July 1	237,700	218,300	227,712
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for June—			
Gross earnings	221,763	219,886	197,353
Operating ex.	134,255	127,512	128,267
Net earnings	87,508	92,374	69,086
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,268,621	1,151,734	1,151,055
Net earnings	483,488	433,375	386,546
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	64,719	55,678	64,475
Operating ex.	52,913	47,581	50,724
Net earnings	11,806	8,097	13,751
For the fiscal year:			
Gross	692,231	687,958	706,815
Net earnings	131,849	112,651	160,701
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June—			
Gross earnings	506,779	468,489	524,549
Operating ex.	333,397	329,677	359,661
Net earnings	173,382	138,812	164,888
Prop. ex. to gross	65⅝	70⅝	68⅝
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,886,467	5,993,336	6,162,056
Net earnings	2,856,358	2,509,707	2,416,508
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
3d week July	$85,000	$74,500	$78,778
From July 1	238,300	203,900	229,080
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week July	$20,328	$21,032	$20,967
From Jan. 1	481,567	482,813	583,082
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross earnings	135,211	125,622	112,426
Exp. and taxes	99,845	94,394	98,826
Net earnings	35,366	31,228	13,599
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,741,933	1,605,546	1,634,093
Exp. and taxes	1,182,904	1,103,041	1,133,212
Net earnings	559,029	502,505	500,881

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$263,969,787
Gold reserve	189,889,301
Net silver	13,861,072
United States notes in the Treasury	45,601,667
Treasury notes of 1890	3,925,658
Total receipts this day	1,374,482
Total receipts this month	38,572,972
Total expenditures this day	3,201,000
Total expenditures this month	64,805,000
Deposits in National banks	57,284,808
National bank notes received for redemption	333,799
Government receipts from customs	733,773
Internal revenue	597,500
Miscellaneous	43,207

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The subscription lists for $1,000,000 of the 4% First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds, Series G, issued by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, open this morning at 10 o'clock, at the office of the company, 59 Cedar Street, and close at 3 P. M.

Elsewhere will be found statements of the following banks: Astor Place, Bank of New Amsterdam, Colonial, Germania, German Exchange, Home, Mount Morris, Second National, Chatham National, State National, State of New York, and Twenty-third Ward.

Brown, Shipley & Co. of London announce that, in accordance with their request made previously to their issuance of the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, inviting deposits of Baltimore Belt Railroad Company 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds to be held by them under the terms of a bondholders' agreement of Nov. 1, 1897, more than three-fourths of the total issue have been deposited as assenting to the proposed plan of reorganization. If the plan is declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will benefit only those holders who assent prior to Aug. 16 to the terms secured for them. The bonds of holders not assenting will be subject to such terms as the reorganization managers may dictate. Until Aug. 15 Brown, Shipley & Co. will continue to accept bonds to be deposited as assenting to the plan, and if such plan should be declared inoperative, the bonds will be held under the terms of the Baltimore Belt bondholders' agreement. Brown Brothers & Co. of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore will accept deposits of bonds from holders in this country.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887,
(Known as Bonds of 1988.)

New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. consolidated Bonds of 1988:

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 75 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of November 1, 1897, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Bonds of 1988" held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization; or he may surrender his certificate at either of said offices on or before that date, and in return therefor we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1898, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the Plan of Reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 60 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of April 1, 1898, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Parkersburg Branch" bonds held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization, or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and, in return therefor, we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over three-fourths of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898, accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

London, July 28th, 1898.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

LOST AND FOUND.

New York, June 22d, 1898.

LOST.—Draft—Notice is hereby given that a certain draft, No. 3,485, directed to and drawn on The National Bank of the Republic of New York for the sum of Four hundred ninety ($490.08) Dollars and eight cents, dated March 23d, 1898, payable to the order of E. Jossman & Son, signed E. Jossman, which said draft was duly certified by the said The National Bank of the Republic of New York, has been lost or destroyed.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said draft.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$4,000 Erie Railroad general mortgage lien 4 per cent. bonds, 73.

45 shares National Bank of Baltimore, Md., $100 each, 129½.

200 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 171½.

17 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 105⅞.

$3,000 Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company first mortgage sinking fund 7 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1900, coupons January and July, 105½.

$1,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due May 1, 1918, coupons May and November, 135½.

$1,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due June 1, 1930, coupons June and December, 135⅞.

$500 City of Elizabeth, N. J., 4 per cent. adjustment bond, due July 1, 1922, coupons January and July, 98½.

10 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 382½.

10 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 194½.

30 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, $100 each, 113¾.

20 shares Fourth National Bank, New York, $100 each, 174½.

10 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, 178¼.

5 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 90

10 shares National City Bank of New York, $100 each, 1110.

43 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 155.

100 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, $100 each, 123½.

120 shares Morris and Essex Railroad, $50 each, 172.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & N. W. RY. CO.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1921.
Indiana, Decatur & Western Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1935.
Canada Southern Railway Company.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1908.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R'way Co
First Mortgage 5s, due 1926.
Chic., Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co
Denver Extension 4s, due 1922.
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Refunding 3½s, due 1997.
New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co
Mich. Cen. Collateral 3½s, due 1998.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co
Refunding Mortgage 4s, due 1988.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
St. Louis Divis'n 1st Mtg. 3s, due 1951.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.
Consolidated Mortgage 4s, due 1946.
Rio Grande Western Railway Company.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1939.
Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Collateral Trust 5s, due 1997.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis.
First Mortgage 5s, due 1919.

These, and other selected securities, for sale at prices to net investor from 3.30% to 5%. Detailed information furnished upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after Aug. 1, 1898.
Beaver Dam Water Company 1st 5s.
Beaver Dam Water Company 1st Consd. 4s.
Colorado Coal & Iron Company 1st 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge.
Erwin, N. Y., Bridge.
Haight, D. L., Bonds.
Hastings, Village of, Sewer Bonds.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s.
Lindley, N. Y., Bridge.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6s.
AUGUST 15TH.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co.
AUGUST 18TH.
Cheektowaga, Erie Co., N. Y.,
Union Free School District, No. 7.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23D ST. & LEXINGTON AVE.
New York, July 26, 1898.
A Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable August 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., August 5th, 1898, until August 16th, 1898. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed. H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.
Coupons and dividends on the above maturing August 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
44 Pine St., New York.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 23d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of August.
J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., July 19, 1898.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St., 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, July 14th, 1898.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Company's offices on Aug. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 2d of August, 1898. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Hudson River Bank,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.
Transfer books will be closed from July 22d to August 2d. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1898.
The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
The coupons due Aug. 1, 1898, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL STREET, New York, July 21st, 1898.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Saturday, August 20th, 1898. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Saturday, July 30th, at 12 M. and reopen on Monday, August 15th, 1898.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1898, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 2d, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed to the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, July 27, 1898.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Interest due on August 1, 1898, on the bonds of the above-mentioned company will be paid on and after said date at the office of
THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New York City.

Standard Rope & Twine Company.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
July 20th, 1898.
Coupons due August 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City. JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupon No. 8 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1898, will be paid on presentation on and after Monday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.
HY. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 23, 1898.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing August 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
44 Pine St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Consolidated Ten Mile Mining and Reduction Co. will be held at 82 Beekman St., Aug. 8, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors. CHAS. TATHAM, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 4th, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 23, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,099,589.16
Overdrafts		762.82
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$26,285.20	
Due from approved reserve agents	231,221.73	
		257,506.93
Banking house and lot	$200,000.00	
Other real estate	103,880.87	
		303,880.87
Mortgages owned		79,500.00
Stocks and bonds		59,535.00
Specie		57,629.12
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,241.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$51,581.91	
Other items carried as cash	5,776.88	
		57,358.79
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Fixtures	$375.00	
Internal revenue stamps	1,001.00	
		1,376.00
		$1,982,379.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	41,588.07
Due depositors	1,485,586.16
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	154,910.10
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	295.36
	$1,982,379.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: THOS. L. WATT, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of the Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THOS. L. WATT, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.

GEO. H. LIVERMORE, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,091,814.09
Overdrafts		891.13
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,009.54	
Due from approved reserve agents	155,095.53	
		156,105.07
Banking house and lot	$36,500.00	
Other real estate	60,879.19	
		97,379.19
Mortgages owned		53,900.00
Stocks and bonds		154,366.25
Specie		51,132.27
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		25,625.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		134,922.08
Assets not included under any of the above heads		3,000.00
		$1,769,135.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	48,550.62
Due depositors	1,594,355.30
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,229.21
	$1,769,135.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and ALLEN DURAND, Assistant Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made, and O. L. Richard, the President, and J. H. Rosenbaum, the Cashier, are absent and cannot join in this report.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
ALLEN DURAND, Ass't. Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] WM. B. ROTH, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ASTOR PLACE BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,212,774.81
Overdrafts		100.54
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$191,257.72	
Due from approved reserve agents	439,765.93	
		631,023.65
Stocks and bonds		180,838.05
Specie		189,533.92
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		37,133.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$59,165.68	
Other items carried as cash	5,188.96	
		64,354.64
		$3,315,758.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	55,515.03
Due depositors	2,656,696.01
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	48,523.57
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	24.00
Reserve for taxes	5,000.00
	$3,315,758.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: ALFRED C. BARNES, President, and JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier of Astor Place Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Astor Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALFRED C. BARNES, President.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me,

[Seal of Notary.] SAMUEL R. BELL, Notary Public, Kings Co., (Cert. filed in N. Y. County.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$689,299.14
Overdrafts		120.00
Due from approved reserve agents		171,255.01
Stocks and bonds		28,230.81
Specie		17,961.62
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		37,391.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$32,253.38	
Other items carried as cash	3,537.68	
		35,791.06
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture, fixtures, and safe deposit vaults		14,644.00
		$994,692.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,731.05
Due depositors	830,439.36
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	3,522.23
	$994,692.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 480 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me,

EDGAR M. FARRINGTON, Notary Public, Rockland County, N. Y. Certificate filed in Clerk's office, County of New York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMANIA BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,262,872.38
Overdrafts		581.83
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$19,567.95	
Due from approved reserve agents	455,918.32	
		475,486.27
Banking house and lot	58,000.00	
Other real estate	319,508.82	
		377,508.82
Stocks and bonds		308,251.00
Specie		563,002.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		54,408.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$201,791.96	
Other items carried as cash	50,251.28	
		252,043.24
		$5,236,829.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	148,286.83
Due depositors	4,105,574.82
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	182,989.29
	$5,236,829.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and GEORGE F. KRAPP, a Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
GEORGE F. KRAPP, Ast. Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] FRANCIS J. MILLER, Notary Public No. 63, N. Y. County.

[No. 1875.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,358,420.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,154.26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		19,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		605,747.11
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,765.43
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		585,388.64
Due from State banks and bankers		62,313.53
Internal revenue stamps		2,562.00
Checks and other cash items		49,461.18
Exchanges for Clearing House		830,580.33
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,047.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$961,943.50	
Legal-tender notes	648,827.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
		1,810,770.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		3,000.00
Total		$9,667,210.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	178,528.08
National bank notes outstanding	178,200.00
Due to other National banks	887,809.69
Due to State banks and bankers	811,284.74
Dividends unpaid	1,073.00
Individual deposits subject to check	6,654,682.28
Demand certificates of deposit	59,829.29
Certified checks	145,880.22
Cashier's checks outstanding	473.40
Total	$9,667,210.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1898.

ALBERT H. GALE, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest: GEO. M. HARD, JOS. B. BOWDEN, JOHN H. WASHBURN, Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$468,580.49
Overdrafts		534.37
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$6,055.24	
Due from approved reserve agents	109,426.82	
		115,482.06
Banking house and lot		46,880.00
Mortgages owned		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		175,892.00
Specie		20,585.63
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		47,703.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$53,506.25	
Other items carried as cash	5,076.43	
		58,582.68
Furniture and fixtures		2,700.00
Total		$986,940.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		28,675.89
Due depositors	$820,513.82	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	17,750.52	
		838,264.34
Total		$986,940.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. 3d Av. and 135th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me,

[Seal of Notary.] GEO. C. GOELLER, (39,) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,299,886.05
Overdrafts		2,573.06
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		110,376.78
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40	
		304,021.40
Stocks and bonds		351,966.35
Specie		513,972.99
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		250,250.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$134,420.08	
Other items carried as cash	780.51	
		135,200.59
U. S. Internal Revenue stamps		2,276.66
Surplus account		1,000.00
		$4,971,525.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	205,050.98
Due depositors	3,113,366.22
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	136,832.53
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	276.00
Reserve for taxes	16,000.00
	$4,971,525.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: R. L. EDWARDS, President, and B. C. DUER, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Reciprocity with Denmark.

At the Custom House yesterday a notice was received from the Treasury Department calling attention to President McKinley's proclamation of reciprocity with Denmark of July 19. Under its terms vessels may be entered in the ports of the United States from the port of Copenhagen without payment of tonnage dues. The Danish Government has engaged that no tonnage or lighthouse dues, nor any equivalent whatever shall be imposed upon vessels of the United States in the port of Copenhagen.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM,

New York City, at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,108,561.01
Overdrafts		2,060.45
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		32,713.55
Stocks and bonds		378,348.38
Specie	$757,650.90	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	166,948.00	
		924,598.96
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$48,584.87	
Other items carried as cash	13,764.57	
		62,349.44
		$4,053,627.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		48,376.63
Due depositors	$2,888,572.43	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	616,678.23	
		3,505,250.66
		$4,053,627.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: FRANK TILFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

(Signed) FRANK TILFORD, President.
(Signed) G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] (Signed) JOHN G. HEMERICH, Notary Public, N. Y. County, (182.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,150,122.62
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		523,900.57
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		180,900.00
Specie		169,638.35
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		449,751.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$89,418.59	
Other items carried as cash	11,329.99	
		100,748.58
		$3,700,061.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	70,789.71
Due depositors	2,925,813.28
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	2,529.13
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	930.00
	$3,700,061.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

[Seal of Notary.] Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.

GEORGE GOELER, Notary Public, No. 33, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of July, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$177,508.73
Overdrafts		52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$14,374.51	
Due from approved reserve agents	162,085.50	
		176,460.01
Banking house and lot		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		251,158.30
Specie		82,922.58
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		43,551.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$19,414.07	
Other items carried as cash	80.29	
		19,494.36
Total		$801,095.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	13,709.40
Due depositors	617,386.05
Total	$801,095.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West 42d Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 23d day of July, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of July, 1898, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] RICHARD S. TREACY, Notary Public, New York County.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business July 14th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,104,431.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,941.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		321,431.65
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		143,962.18
Due from State banks and bankers		10,540.93
Checks and other cash items		37,449.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		159,577.48
Notes of other National banks		62,852.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		548.98
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$2,152,503.00	
Legal-tender notes	369,734.00	
		2,522,237.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2,250.00
Total		$8,417,222.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		110,979.76
National bank notes outstanding		11,920.00
Due to other National banks		2,358.47
Dividends unpaid		13,050.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$7,134,984.85	
Demand certificates of deposit	42,061.82	
Certified checks	47,041.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	154,826.63	
		7,378,914.38
Total		$8,417,222.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, JOSEPH S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1898.

JOS. W. TANTUM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JOHN L. RIKER, JOHN W. AITKEN, GEO. SHERMAN, Directors.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Biscuit again led today. Common stock sold from 31½ to 30⅛ at the close; the preferred opened at 94, and after touching 94½ closed at 93⅝. Metropolitan Elevated declined from 1½ to 1; its bonds are still at 55. Steel and Wire common had some sales at 39¼. West Chicago sold sparingly from 94 at the opening to 93⅝. North Chicago regular brought 216; second account, 217.

Settlement prices:

American Steel & W. com.	39
American Steel & W. pf.	89
American Strawboard	26
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	28
Chicago Packing and Provision Company	28
Chicago Packing and Provision Company pf.	43½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	133⅛
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Company	8¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Company pf.	31⅛
National Biscuit Company, com.	30⅝
National Biscuit Company, pf.	93½
North Chicago Street Railroad	15
South Side Elevated Railroad	59
Streets' West Side Car Line	18½
West Chicago Street Railroad	93½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 27, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	104	25	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	....
23⅝	24	440	Am. Cotton Oil	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
75¾	77	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ½
136	140	310	American Express	136	136	136	136	....
12	12¼	1,890	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	390	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35	35⅝	....
137	137⅛	100,159	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139⅛	141	136⅞	137⅛	−2⅛
113	114	410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	....
39	39⅛	745	Am. Steel & Wire	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
89	89⅝	5	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	....
120⅝	121	6,660	American Tobacco	122	122⅛	120⅝	121	− ⅝
13⅛	13¼	1,875	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	....
34⅝	34⅞	14,295	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅞	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ½
14⅛	14¼	3,287	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
6	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6	6	6	....
4⅛	4¼	22,965	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
55⅛	55⅛	6,275	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55½	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	54	100	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
84½	84½	100	Canadian Pacific	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	− ⅛
15½	16	800	Central Pacific	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ½
22⅞	22⅝	60	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	− ½
106	106⅛	20,382	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅞	107⅝	105⅞	106⅛	− ⅜
15	15⅛	7,440	Chi. Gr. West	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	− ⅝
37⅞	38	520	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	38⅞	39	38	38	....
26⅝	28	230	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	28	28	27	27	−1
10⅞	11	605	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	11	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
..	37½	561	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	38⅛	38⅛	37	37	− ⅜
100	100⅛	15,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100⅛	100⅝	99⅞	100	− ⅛
130⅝	131¼	5,315	Chicago & Northw.	131½	132	130½	131	+ ¼
174	175	10	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	....
96⅝	97	9,694	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97⅛	97⅝	96⅝	96⅞	− ⅛
29	30	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	....
41⅞	42½	1,395	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42½	42	42	− ½
14⅛	14⅞	400	Cleve., Lor. & W.	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ¼
20½	21	575	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21½	21	21	+1
5	5¼	440	Col., H. V. & Tol.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
199½	200¼	2,425	Consolidated Gas	199	200½	199	199½	+ ½
40½	41	500	Consolidated Ice	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
89	91	25	Consolidated Ice pf.	92	92	92	92	....
..	107½	65	Delaware & Hudson	108	108	108	108	....
152½	153½	330	Del., Lack. & West.	153	153	153	153	....
50⅝	50⅞	1,625	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅞	50¼	50¼	− ⅛
126	131	24	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	131	131	....
13⅝	13⅞	195	Erie	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	35¼	1,084	Erie 1st pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	....
17	18	95	Erie 2d pf.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
50	53	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	52	52	52	52	+2
10½	12½	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	12	12	12	12	....
89	89½	1,090	General Electric	89⅝	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	− ¼
129	130	200	Great Northern pf.	128	129½	128	129½	+2
24½	25	535	Hawaiian Sugar	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
108⅝	109	815	Illinois Central	109⅝	109⅝	109	109	− ¾
9¼	9⅝	132	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
82	83	4	Iowa Central pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	....
51	51½	1,210	Laclede Gas	51½	51⅝	51	51½	+ ¾
92	93	100	Laclede Gas pf.	93	93	93	93	+1⅛
14½	15	25	Lake Erie & West.	15	15	15	15	....
71	72	227	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71¼	71½	71½	+ ½
189½	193	145	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	+ ½
53½	53⅝	4,665	Louisville & Nashville	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	− ½
106⅝	106⅞	8,350	Manhattan Con	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	− ⅛
151½	151⅞	1,625	Metropolitan St. Ry.	151⅞	152	151	152	+ ¼
4⅞	5½	100	Mexican Central	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
105½	106	61	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	....
28	29½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	....
59	60	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	− ¼
71	73	95	Minnesota Iron	72	72	70⅝	70⅝	....
34½	35	295	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35¼	35¼	35	35	− ⅛
35⅛	35¾	3,541	Missouri Pacific	35½	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
35	36	850	National Lead Co.	35⅞	36	35½	35½	....
109½	110½	70	National Lead Co. pf.	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	....
2	10	1,700	National Linseed Oil	13⅞	13⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−2¼
89⅝	90½	1,125	New Jersey Central	91	91⅞	90	90	− ¾
49	49½	610	New York Air Brake	49	49⅞	48⅞	49½	+ ⅝
118	118¼	1,623	New York Central	118⅛	119	118⅛	118⅛	− ¼
189½	191	250	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	+2
35	37	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
52⅝	52⅞	8,900	Norfolk & Western pf.	54	54	52⅝	52⅝	−1
6⅛	6⅝	800	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	4,410	Northern Pacific	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
71⅝	71⅞	13,243	Northern Pacific pf.	72	72	70⅝	71⅝	− ⅜
15	15¼	820	Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
29	30	18	Oregon Short Line	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	....
36½	37½	100	Pacific Coast	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	29⅝	1,205	Pacific Mail	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
117⅛	117½	600	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅛	117⅛	− ¼
99⅞	99⅞	6,955	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅞	100½	99⅝	99⅞	− ½
..	..	10	Pierre Lorillard pf.	116	116	116	116	....
170	..	30	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	173	173	173	173	....
209	210	426	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	209¼	210	209¼	209¼	+ ¼
17⅞	18⅛	210	Reading	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	42½	2,310	Reading 1st pf.	42⅛	43	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
21	21⅝	800	Reading 2d pf.	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝
180	..	20	Rensselaer & Saratoga	185½	185½	185½	185½	....
67	68	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ½
7	7¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
59	61	210	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	+ ¼
7⅝	7⅞	725	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	....
61	62	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅝
28⅝	28⅞	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	− ½
10½	10⅞	250	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
80½	86	6	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80	80	80	80	....
83⅝	83⅝	2,695	St. Paul & Omaha	84⅝	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	−1½
19½	20	100	Southern Pacific	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
8½	8⅝	1,560	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	2,802	Southern Railway pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6¼	305	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6¼	6	6	− ½
25⅛	25⅛	4,287	Tenn., Coal & Iron	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	600	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
24	24½	1,737	Union Pacific	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ¼
61½	61⅝	17,472	Union Pacific pf.	61⅝	62⅛	61⅜	61⅝	+ ½
5¾	6	900	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
40	44	15	United States Express	41	42	41	42	....
7	7½	650	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
66⅝	67	2,695	U. S. Leather pf.	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	−1
82⅝	82⅞	10,255	United States Rubber	81⅞	83⅛	81⅞	82⅞	+1
91½	92	1,690	U. S. Rubber pf.	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	91⅝	+ ¼
7¼	7⅛	10	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	....
19	19½	595	Wabash pf.	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
119	122	10	Wells-Fargo Express	122	122	122	122	....
..	93¼	300	West Chicago Street	93⅝	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
92⅞	93¼	4,534	Western Union Tel.	93⅝	93¼	92⅞	93	− ⅛
1⅞	2	450	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	....
11⅛	11⅛	1,555	W. & L.E. pf., $3 as. pd.	11⅛	13	11¼	11½	+ ⅛

Sales......353,444

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co [illegible]
1,000....99⅞
2,500....99
5,000....99⅛
1,000....99⅞

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
10,000....84⅛
2,000....84

Am Tobacco Co scrip
18,000....95
1,000....95⅛

At T & S F adjst 4s
10,000....71
25,000....70⅞
50,000....71
5,000....70⅞
55,000....71
35,000....70⅞
7,000....70⅞
5,000....70⅞
19,000....70⅞
500....70⅞
4,000....70⅞

Gen 4s
5,000....95
70,000....95⅛
15,000....95
8,000....95⅛
28,000....95
62,000....95⅛
11,000....95
1,000....95⅛

Balt Belt 1st gtd
5,000....99⅞
10,000....100

B & O con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co certfs
10,000....115½
Registered
1,000....114⅝

Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
5,000....113¼
1,000....113
6,000....112⅞
40,000....113

B & O S W 1st gtd
10,000....101⅞

Brooklyn R T 5s
4,000....103½
5,000....102½

Bur, C R & N 1st col tr 5s
20,000....107

Canada So 1st 5s
2,000....108½

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
65,000....89

Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
8,000....12

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000....84⅝
5,000....84½
5,000....84⅝
13,000....84½

Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000....114½

Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
5,000....119

Chi, B & Q conv 5s, Neb ext 4s
26,000....100
10,000....100¼

Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
7,000....104

Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
10,000....106
H & D Div 7s
8,000....128½

Chi & N W gen 3½s
5,000....102⅝

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
8,000....104¼
45,000....104½
15,000s20F....104½
10,000....104½
29,000s20F....104½

Chi Term Trans 4s
7,000....86¼

Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co 4s
10,000....95

Colorado Midland 2-4s
20,000....56½

Col & Ninth Av 1st
4,000....121

Den & Rio Grande 1st
5,000....110

Den & Rio Grande 4s
7,000....95
3,000....95¼
2,000....95½

Den & R G Imp 5s
500....95

Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000....17½

Dul & Iron Range 1st
3,000....106

Erie gen lien 4s
1,000....73¼
1,000....73½
16,000....73⅝
4,000....73½

Erie 4s prior bonds
14,000....92

Ft W & D C 1st
32,000....73½
23,000....73⅞

Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s
25,000....60½
5,000....60⅝
8,000....60⅞
5,000....61
5,000....61⅛
10,000....61

Galv, H & H 5s
3,000....92

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000....95½

Hous, E & W Tex 5s
15,000....93¾
5,000....93

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
12,000....81

Iowa Central 1st 5s
5,000....102

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
11,000....72¾
3,000....73

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
7,000....105⅛

Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
15,000....100

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
15,000s20F....88¼
1,000....88½

Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000....76½
7,000....76⅝

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000....90
1,000....89½

Mo, K & T 2d
15,000....66
5,000....65⅞
2,000....66
10,000s20F....66
10,000....65⅞
5,000s20F....65⅞
5,000....65⅞

Mo Pac 1st cons
10,000....104⅛
11,000....104

Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000....80
12,000....79¾

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000....77½
5,000....77½
2,000....77⅝

N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
3,000....95⅝
5,000....95⅝
17,000....95⅞
128,000....96

N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s
38,000....94⅝
6,000....94⅛
69,000....94⅝
5,000....94½
37,000....94⅝
9,000....94⅝

N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000....100

Norf & W Ry con 4s
11,000....82⅞
7,000s20F....83
29,000....83
1,500....83

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
80,000....65⅛
63,000....65
10,000....64⅞
15,000....65
80,000....65⅛

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000....99⅝
1,000....99⅝
1,000....99⅝
1,000....99½

Ohio Southern 1st
3,000....83½

Oregon R & N 4s
2,000....96⅝
5,000....96½
30,000....97
10,000s20F....97

Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000....128

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
4,000....104⅛
5,000....104½
6,000....104⅜
Income A 5s
10,000....78½
5,000....79
10,000....78¾
Inc B & col trust
5,000s20F....56½
1,000s20F....57

People's G & C of Chicago 2d gtd 6s
1,000....107
3,000....107½

Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
5,000....107½

Pitts & Western 5s
2,000....51

Pitts & Western 1st
10,000....90⅞

Reading Co gen 4s
10,000....82⅞
4,000....83
43,000....82⅞

Rio Grande West 1st
1,000....89

Rome, Wat & Og cons
1,000....123½

St L & Iron Mt 2d
1,000....107½

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000....99
10,000....99¼
5,000....99⅛
5,000....99¼
1,000....99⅛
25,000....99¼
1,000....99⅛
2,000....99¼

St L & S F G M 5s
22,000....104½

St L S W 1st
10,000....77¾
8,000....77⅛
7,000....78
2,000....78⅛
20,000....78
5,000....78⅛
19,000....78
7,000....78⅛
16,000....78

St L & S F gen 6s
9,000....118½

St L & S F, Southwestern Div 5s
3,000....95½

St L S W 2d inc
10,000....31⅝
5,000....31⅛

St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
5,000....99⅛

San An & Ar Pass 4s
130,000....70
40,000....70⅛
35,000....70
10,000....70⅛
55,000....70
25,000....70⅛
87,000....70⅛
5,000....70⅛
35,000....70⅛
8,000....70⅛
55,000....70⅛
5,000....70⅛
13,000....70
5,000....70⅛
5,000....70⅛
10,000....70⅛
3,000....70⅛
5,000....70⅛
15,000....70
10,000....70⅛
14,000....70⅛
15,000....70⅛
8,000....70⅛
1,000....70⅛
10,000....70⅛
5,000....70⅛
10,000....70
10,000....69⅞
1,000....70

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
20,000....94
2,000....95

So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000....106⅛

So Pac of Cal 5s consld
9,000....101

Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000....95
10,000....94⅞

Standard R & T 6s
1,000....71½

Standard R & T inc
1,000....15⅝
4,000....15½
2,000....15⅝

Tenn, C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
1,000....85½

Tex & Pac 2d inc
51,000....43
20,000....43⅛
3,000....43
38,000....43¼
1,000....42⅞

Union Pacific 4s
5,000....97½
62,000....97⅝
5,000s3....97½
215,000....97⅝
500....97⅝
61,000....97⅝
14,000....97½
186,000....97⅝
500....97⅝
500....98
10,000....97⅝
17,000....97⅝
5,000....97⅝
36,500....97⅝

Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
13,000....59

U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000....72⅞
96,000....73
5,000....72⅞
15,000....72⅞
10,000....72⅞
10,000....72⅞
10,000....72⅞
10,000b3....72½

Wabash 1st 5s
1,000....110⅞

Wabash 2d 5s
4,000....90
5,000....90¼
17,000....90½

Wabash deb, Series B
20,000....28
20,000....28⅛
10,000s20F....28⅛
20,000....28
55,000s20F....28⅛
10,000....28⅛
10,000s20F....28⅛
11,000....28⅛
10,000s20F....28⅛
10,000....28⅛
15,000....28⅛
10,000....28⅛
2,000....28⅛
1,000....28

West Shore gtd 4s
376,000....109
Registered
33,000....108¾

W N Y & P 1st
4,000s20F....108

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
9,000....48
6,000....48⅛
24,000....48¼
20,000....48
5,000....47⅝
5,000....47⅝
5,000....47⅞
30,000....47⅛
1,000....47⅞

Total sales....$4,177,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Col. & H. Coal	4	6	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	25
3s, 1918, when is'd	104⅛	104¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. C.	35	42
3s, 1918, small, w.i.	104	104¼	Com. Cable	170	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14¼
4s, r., 1907	110	111	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	80
4s, c., 1907	111	111½	Den. & R. G.	12¼	13	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, r., 1925	125¼	126¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	16	17	Nor. & West.	14	16
4s, c., 1925	126⅛	127¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Ont. Mining	3½	5
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112¼	Detroit Gas	57	60	Ore. R. & N.	48½	50
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113⅛	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Ore. R. & N. pf.	68	71
Currency 6s, 1899	102	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn	123	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	84	89
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Avenue	340	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	56	59
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116¼	..	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Penn. Coal	340	..
			Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Homestake	50	..	Peo. & East.	3½	6
American Coal	120	140	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	43⅛
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	78¼	79	Ill. Steel Co.	56	57½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	63½
Am. Dist. Tel.	23½	30	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. Malting Co.	25	26	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17	Quicksilver	1⅝	5
Am. T. & C.	94¼	95½	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Quicksilver pf.	5½	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	127	130	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	R., W. & O.	122	..
Ann Arbor	10	11	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Rio Grande W.	26⅛	29½
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Keokuk & West.	29	31	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20⅛	21½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Long Island	48	52	St. L. S. W.	5⅛	5⅝
Brooklyn Un. Gas	121	124	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P., M. & M.	158	160
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Chi. & Alton	160	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	90	Sil. bullion certfs.	58⅝	59½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	56	58½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	Third Avenue	175	178
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	108	Mo., K. & T.	11	11½	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	71½	76	Mobile & Ohio	26	27	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
C., M. & St. P. pf.	151⅝	152¼	Morris & Essex	170	172	Wis. Central	2¼	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Nat. Starch	6	7	Wis. Central pf.	4	6
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	42	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80			
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..						
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½						
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
50,180	Am. Sug. Ref.	139½	140⅞	137	137⅛
680	Am. Tobacco	122	122⅛	120⅝	120⅞
10	A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
480	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝
1,620	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
90	Balt. & Ohio	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1,440	B'lyn Rapid T.	55⅝	56	55⅛	55⅝
40	C., St. P., M. & O.	84½	84½	83⅝	83⅝
200	Chi. Great W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
20	Chicago & N. W.	132½	132½	131	131
4,980	C., B. & Q.	106⅞	107⅝	106	106⅛
6,960	C., M. & St. P.	100⅛	100⅝	99⅝	99⅞
2,160	C., R. I. & P.	97¼	97⅝	96⅝	96⅞
60	Central of N. J.	91	91⅛	90	90
60	Gen. Electric	89⅝	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛
1,290	Louis. & Nash.	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝
1,800	Manhattan	106⅞	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
890	Mo. Pacific	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	35½
50	M. K. & T. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
480	Nor. Pacific	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝
1,790	Nor. Pacific pf.	71⅞	72⅛	71	71⅞
10	N. Y. Central	118½	118½	118½	118½
1,070	People's Gas	100	100⅛	99⅝	99⅞
20	Pacific Mail	29⅝	30	29⅝	30
100	Reading	18	18	18	18
100	Reading 1st pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
150	Southern Ry	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
80	Southern pf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
290	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
1,150	Union Pacific pf.	61⅞	62⅛	61⅛	61⅞
60	Union Pacific	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
160	U. S. Leath. pf.	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅞
460	Western Union	93⅛	93⅛	93	93
78,930.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	71	71	71	71
15,000	C. & O. 4½s	84½	84⅝	84½	84½
10,000	Nor. Pacific 3s.	65	65	65	65
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	99	99	99	99
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
10,000	U. P., D.&G. 1st.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
10,000	W. Central 1st.	48	48⅛	48	48⅛
$65,000.					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 27.—Trading to-day was of good volume, with interest well diversified. Sugar was a potent charm for traders, while Union Pacific and Atchison preferred stocks, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Bay State Gas, and Butte were prominent. In the investment list a rise in Bell Telephone from 275 to 281, on sales of 168 shares, was the feature, showing how little real buying is required to advance prime stocks. Montana Mining sold off from 209½ to 207⅞. Butte touched 25⅝, receding to 24⅝; Arnold got up ⅛, to 16. Other copper shares were steady. Erie Telephone was in good request at 70. New England sold at 133. Illinois Steel plain 5s were ⅜ lower, at 89. Bay State Gas made a net gain of ¼ for the day, to 2. Merced Gold was up 1⅛, at 6¼, and Pioneer strengthened ¼, to 5⅝. Victor sold freely at 6. The gold shares, Merced particularly, were more active than for a long time. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2⅝@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	225	225½
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	161½	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	117½
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	..	120
Fitchburg pf.	99⅝	..
Maine Central	129	..
Old Colony	..	193½
Oregon Short Line	28½	29
West End	84	90

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	3⅝	4
Arnold	15½	16
Atlantic	26½	27½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	207	208½
Butte & Boston	24⅝	25
Calumet & Hecla	560	570
Centennial	14⅛	14⅝
Franklin	12½	12⅝
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	46½	47½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5⅞
Quincy	112½	113½
Tamarack	152	155
Tecumseh	2	2¼
Wolverine	23¼	23⅝

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	..	280
Dominion Coal	22	..
Dominion Coal pf.	108	108⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	180	185
Erie Telephone	68½	70
General Electric	89⅝	..
General Electric pf.	95	96
Illinois Steel	56½	57¼
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22¼
New England Telephone	133	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	209	210
United States Oil	14⅛	14¾
United States Rubber	82⅝	83
Westinghouse Electric	24⅝	25¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	6	6¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23½	24¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Trading in the market continued to grow to-day, the bulk of it being in United Gas Improvement, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and Union Traction, all of which showed good support and higher prices. At the opening of the market there was a good demand for Union Traction, and the stock rose to 19 about noon, the highest it has sold at for a long time. The other street railway stocks did not respond, although they held fairly firm. Pennsylvania Manufacturing opened at ⅝ per cent. higher, at 19⅛, and then rose to 19⅝, around which it held during the afternoon. United Gas Improvement opened ½ per cent. higher, at 114¼, advanced to 115, reacted to 114, and then moved up to 116. Marsden was dull and steady. Electric Storage common was slightly lower in the morning, but recovered the loss in the afternoon. The railroad stocks outside of Choctaw were dull and without feature. Choctaw common rose from 230 to 231¼, and the preferred was firm around 39@39¼. Lehigh Valley was fractionally higher in the morning, but sold off a point toward the close. Pennsylvania was without change, at 58⅝.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¼	21
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	29⅝	30
Northern Pacific pfd	71½	71⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅝	59
Reading t. c.	9	9 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	21½	21⅝
Reading 2d pf.	10½	10⅝
St. Paul	100	100¼
Western New York & Penn.	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	151	152
Philadelphia Traction	89½	89¾
Baltimore Cons	22¼	22⅝
Union Traction	18⅞	..
Electric Storage	82½	83
Electric Storage pf	35½	36
United Gas Improvement	115⅝	116
Welsbach Light	54	55
New Jersey Traction	49	49¼
American R. E. L.	2⅝	3
Marsden	5¼	5½
Penn. M. 5s pf.	19½	19⅝
Choctaw	23	23½
Choctaw pf	39	39¼
Reading Gen. 4s	82⅝	83
Electric & Power 4s	90	90¼
Equitable G. 5s	105¼	105⅝
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	97½	98
Cons. T. Pittsburg	14½	15
Cons. T. Pittsburg, pf.	49	49⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.18	.12
Best & Belcher	.19	.17
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.16	.15
Challenge Con	..	.13
Chollar	.19	.17
Confidence	.37	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.39	.38
Crown Point	.08	.07
Gould & Curry	.08	.05
Hale & Norcross	.60	.46
Justice	.04	.04
Kentuck Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.14	.10
Occidental Con	..	.50
Ophir	.20	.17
Overman	.06	.05
Potosi	.19	.17
Savage	.12	.12
Scorpion	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.51	.48
Silver Hill	.04	.05
Standard	1.50	1.45
Union Con	.19	.17
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.18	.15

Silver bars, 58⅞; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Anaconda	35	43	35	43
Anchoria	73	74	72	75
Argentum	20	24	20	22
Battle Mountain	81	83⅝	83	84⅝
Columbine Victor	17½	18	17	18
Consolidated	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
El Paso	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8½
Elkton	92¼	92⅝	91½	92
Gibson	20	22	20½	22
Gold Coin	90¼	91½	90⅝	91¼
Gold King	55	58	50	58
Golden Fleece	22	25	22	25
Garfield	10	11½	11½	11⅞
Isabella	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Jefferson	7½	9	7⅝	9½
Lillie	87½	90	87½	90
Matoa	20⅝	24	20⅝	22
Moon Anchor	88½	89⅝	87½	88
Pharmacist	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Portland	114½	115½	114	118
Rawlings	18⅝	18½	18	18½
Rosa	11½	12¼	11⅝	12¼
Union	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅝
Work	4½	5	4½	4⅝

SAWMILL INSURANCE.

Many Lumber Risks in Michigan Growing Undesirable.

The insurance companies are gradually becoming cautious in regard to assuming liability against fire for the lumber interests of the Northwest, and especially those of Michigan. The duty imposed upon Canadian lumber by the Dingley act has so stimulated the lumbermen that many forests in Michigan are being devastated of salable product. A forest in this condition has largely lost its value to the lumber merchant, and the destruction of the sawmill by fire, through either carelessness or incendiarism, secures the insurance.

The number of such fires has begun to increase so markedly that the underwriters are complaining openly, and several companies have decided to refuse to issue on any mill which is not certain to be provided with cutting for at least three years.

This is not the first time the companies have grown cautious in regard to lumber risks. Previous to the passage of the Dingley act the price of lumber, owing to the supply, was so low that underwriters reported losses on a good many lumber risks which were caused by incendiary fires.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Maryland Casualty Company has appointed Allen C. Durborow of Chicago general agent of the company for the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and the southern portion of Wisconsin.

The Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, through its accounting department at Argentine, Kan., has notified the fire insurance companies which have for some years been carrying its property in Leadville, Col., that it desires to secure the cancellation of their policies in conformity with the Western Union short-rate table, having transferred its insurance account to "New York underwriters." The property referred to is in the name of the Arkansas Valley Smelting Company of Leadville. As this is believed to be a clear instance of a violation of resident agency rules, some of the companies have appealed to the National Board of Fire Underwriters for assistance in retaining the risk.

The failure of the plate-glass insurance men to form a compact on Tuesday of this week, because of the non-attendance of representatives from the Frankfort, the Central Accident, and the Maryland Casualty, which was followed by the resignation from the present organization, whose existence has come to be little more than formal, has aroused some criticism. It is said that some of the managers did not wish to form the compact for which they were apparently working. The work of inviting the outsiders was only partially done. F. G. Voss of the Frankfort and Frankfort-American said yesterday that he did not know of the meeting until some time afterward. It is probable now that the plate-glass rates will break throughout the United States.

THE ANTHRACITE OUTPUT.

Agreement Reached at the Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

It became known yesterday that at the meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite railroads on Tuesday an agreement was reached that the output for August should be 3,000,000 tons, with the proviso that if the market could absorb more the limit could be extended to 3,200,000 tons. The allotments for June and the present month were 2,500,000 and 3,600,000 tons respectively, so that next month's output will be from 400,000 to 600,000 tons less than that of July. It was also agreed to adhere to the circular rates for stove, $4 a ton at tidewater, and $5.25 to $5.50 at Chicago.

The betterment of the hard coal situation by radical measures is considered as deferred until better opportunities for deciding and acting arrive. Of the rumors that the meeting on Tuesday was inharmonious, unhesitating denials came from three Presidents. Pennsylvania was not represented at the meeting, but gave notice that the company would abide by the meeting's action.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Boulevard Corner Sold—Transactions by Private Contract and in the Auction Rooms—To-day's Sales.

Charles Lowen has sold to Jennie L. Robinson the plot at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 by 125. The buyer gives in part payment four five-story brick tenements on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Crosby J. Beakes, for about $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 10 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Morrison & Phimister the four-story dwelling 126 West Eighty-second Street, 25 by 55 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Urry Goodman, for improvement, the old buildings 242 Rivington Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Morris Marks has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Etta Wolf, for improvement, the plot on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 193 feet west of Third Avenue, 50.6 by 173.4 by 50 by 191. At the sale of the Bathgate estate at auction last December this plot sold for $7,400. In the above transaction the consideration is reported at $10,750.

H. S. Hewson has sold for Peter A. Arens to William S. Patten the five-story brick flat 156 West Twentieth Street, 17.8 by 94. The three-story dwelling 241 West Fifty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.5, was given in part payment.

J. T. Griffin has sold to A. Dreyer the four-story flat 7 West End Avenue, 25 by 100, taking in part payment the five-story flat 345 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 82 by 92.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to W. E. D. Stokes, for $17,500, the three-story brick dwelling 261 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 92.2.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend, for $73,400, the plot, southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, 100.11 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to John Webber, for $52,500, the four four-story brick tenements 149 to 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, with the three-story brick tenements at the rear of 149 and 151, on plot 83.5 by 89.9 and irregular.

To-Day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 266.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,563; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Murray, referee, 730 to 736 Greenwich Street and 128 and 130 Perry Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, runs west along Perry Street 122.2 by south 77.2 by east 22.1 by north 23.10 by southeast 71.2 to Greenwich Street by northeast 92.5, seven-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $108.119; subject to another mortgage for $45,375.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 309 and 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $24,649.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, Lot 178 on the map of Washingtonville, being on the east side of Matilda Street, 250 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,772.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5¾, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 200 Elm Street, for a three-story brick electric power station, 25 by 97, James P. Dodd of 19 Clinton Avenue, Newark, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $40,000.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, for four two-story frame dwellings, 40 by 46; Rachel Greer of 358 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $16,000.

Columbus Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Taylor Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17 by 25, Maria Wittekind of 627 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fisher's Road, north side, 300 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story frame office, 32 by 17, Stuart W. Cowan, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall of 2 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Morris Avenue, west side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 27 by 86, Henry and Anna Dryers, owners; Gustav Schwarz of 154 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 140 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82, Charles Lane of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $72,000.

Elton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75 and 95, James A. Simpson of 130 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $32,000.

Prospect Terrace, west side, 529 feet north of Throgg's Neck Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 35; Catherine Duane of 569 Walton Street, owner; George Acker, architect; cost, $2,000.

Rye Avenue, east side, 407 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 52; R. H. Jones of 401 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; A. R. Duyer, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

No. 126 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, 22.4 by 60; James Roam of 67 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; A. J. Rechlin of 722 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 132 West Seventieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Lyman Rhoades, premises, owner; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 244 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and studio; James Miller of 244 East Twenty-third Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 304 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone flat; Charles Bendien of 337 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; W. H. Forstrick, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 4 East Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Caroline S. Read, premises, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 25 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Colgate Hoyt, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 27.

CLINTON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Agnes Yost to Hannah T. Manning 1
DECATUR AV, s e s, 152.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x120; Bernard Kaskell to Adelia L. Clarke 1
DECATUR AV, s e s, 152.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x120; Sarah Martin to Adelia L. Clarke 1
ELIZABETH ST, 298, 23.1x75; Sophie M. Schiereck to Peter F. Bammann, ½ part 5,000
ELIZABETH ST, 298, e s, 231x75; Peter F. Bammann and another, executors, to Sophie M. Schiereck 10,000
ELIZABETH ST, 298, e s, 23.1x75; Peter F. Bammann and wife to Sophie M. Schiereck, ½ part 1
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 76th St, 17.2x72.10; James K. Atkinson to Lotta C. Hall 55
LOT 484, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Adolph Lindblom and wife 425
MATILDA ST, w s, 145.3 ft n of Kossuth Av, 45.3x101.3x61.3x100; Emma Rheinish to Anna B. Valerius 4,600
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 50x187; Phebe A. Parshall, individually and as executrix, &c., to Frank Pisciotta 5,000
WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 250x148; A. Sidney Norton, referee, to Patrick B. McEntyre 20,000
WEST END AV, 387, 16.4x83.2; Arthur W. Rose and wife to Agricultural Insurance Company 1
1ST AV, e s, 47.10 ft s of 4th St, 24x94.11; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Daniel Rummel 23,300
3D AV, n w corner of 16th St, 20x60; Robert J. Dean to Mary G. Dean 1
6TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft w of Avenue A, 24.9x97; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Agathe Bochus 18,000
6TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x97; Gustave L. Morganthau and wife to Frederick Schoell 18,000
20TH ST, 156, s s, 133.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17.8x93.10; Peter A. Arens and wife to William S. Patten 100
30TH ST, n s, 117.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x98.9; Bianca Levy to Louise Wolff 1
53D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; William S. Patten and wife to Peter A. Arens 100
78TH ST, 189 West, 20x102.2; Daniel D. Wylie and wife to Mary C. Barnes 100
79TH ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; Henry M. Bohle and wife to Nathan Mayer 1
79TH ST, 147 West, 20x102.2; Robert J. Dean to Mary G. Dean 1
83D ST, 185 West, 25x102.2; George Rauchfuss to Ellen Byrnes .... Exchange and 1
113TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Dorothea Adelmann to Sophie Korfmann 1
117TH ST, n s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; David Burton to Charles Seickendick 100
123D ST, s s, 144.7 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x101; Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, to Rachel Mayers 7,000
154TH ST, s s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; George W. Bruecke, or Brucke, to Frank Pisciotta 1,000

Recorded Leases.

BERGMAN, Michael, to H. Morley and another; 19 West 26th St, 5 years $1,500
GIANNINI, Gaetano W., to Ernst A. Luhrs; 437 and 439 West 42d St, 5 years 4,500
WAGNER, William G., to Louis N. Dietrich; 645 3d Av, 4 5-6 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ARENS, Peter A., to William S. Patten; 241 West 53d St, 1 year 1,150
BENTZ, Annie, to Rose Schwaab; w s of Kelly st, 215 ft s of 167th st, 3 years $2,400
BENTZ, Annie, to Annie E. Moog; w s of Kelly st, 198.4 ft s of 167th st, 3 years 2,400
BENTZ, Annie, to Charles Puerner; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, demand 2,000
BENTZ, Annie, to Max Stiner; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, demand 423
BENTZ, Annie, to Dimock & Fink Company; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, two months 190
BENTZ, Annie, to Bernhard Ebeling; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, 1 year 115
BENTZ, Annie, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly st, 165 ft s of 167th st, installments 2,400
BENTZ, Annie, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly st, 181.8 ft s of 167th st, installments 2,400
BENTZ, Annie, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly st, 231.8 ft s of 167th st, installments 2,400
BENTZ, Annie, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Kelly st, 248.4 ft s of 167th st, installments 2,400
BOCHUS, Agathe, to Solomon Plaut; s s of 6th St, 125.2 ft w of avenue, 5 years 12,000
BYRNES, Ellen, to George Rauchfuss; 135 West 83d St, 3 years 8,000
CARLSEN, Johannes G. F., to Hermann B. Scharmann; n s of 129th St, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 13,000
CLARKE, Adelia L., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s e s of Decatur Av, 152.9 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 5 years 5,000
COOGAN, Matthew, executor, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 109th St, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 10,000
DEL DONNO, Marty, to James Buckhout, Sr.; e s of Simpson St, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 1 year 3,950
DEL DONNO, Marty, to William T. Matthels; e s of Simpson St, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 1 year 150
FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Frederic de P. Foster; n s of 112th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, demand 7,000
ISAACS, Barney, and others to Harris Goldberg; 305 East 3d St, 1 year 3,000
ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson, to Zoe D. Underhill; 305 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000
ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Harris Goldberg; 307, 303, and 301 East 3d St, (three mortgages,) 1 year 9,000
ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Randolph Hurry; 307 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000
ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Edmund A. Hurry and others, trustees, &c., 303 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000
ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Edmund A. Hurry; 301 East 3d St, 5 years 25,000
KRESS, Marie and Philipp, to Barbara Gebe; s e s of High Bridge (Ogden) Av, 235 ft n w from the e corner of Union St, one-half year 350
LYONS, William H., to Ella E. Depuy; s s of Adams St, 150 ft w of Main St, City Island, 3 years 1,800
MANNING, Hannah T., to Agnes Yost; n s of Clinton St, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 1 year 1,000
MAYERS, Rachel, to Virginia L. Dunham; s s of 123d St, 128.1 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 6,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to Henry Raabe & Sons; e s of 7th Av, 25.5 ft n of 111th st, 1 year 2,900
MOORE, Thomas K., to Moritz Falkenau; e s of 7th Av, 63.1 ft n of 111th st, 1 year 5,000
MORGAN, William R., Jr., to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 107th St, 3 years 65,000
MORRISON, Marjory, to Christian Abele; n s of 50th St, 125 ft e of 12th Av, leasehold 6,000
PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 154th St, 375.4 ft e of Morris Av, old line, 1 year 19,000
PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Judson S. Todd; old e s of Washington Av, 240 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 19,500
PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; old e s of Washington Av, 240 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 5,750
PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; s s of 154th St, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 6,500
REID, John, to Conrad Stein; 588 Hudson St, demand 2,000
RIORDAN, William J. and Minnie, to Elizabeth Ternan; 369 to 373 Cherry St, 71 Gouverneur St, and 65 Montgomery St, 3 years 9,000
ROSENSTEIN, Bertha and Julius W., to Louise Roseti; n s of 63d St, 179 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 27,000
RUMMEL, Daniel, to Solomon Plaut; e s of 1st Av, 47.10 ft s of 4th St, 3 years 15,000
SCHOELL, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 434 East 6th St, 5 years 10,000
SCHIERECK, Sophie M., to John D. Hass; 298 Elizabeth Street, 5 years 5,000
SEICKENDICK, Charles, to William H. Williams and another, trustees; n s of 117th St, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 21,000
SHARKEY, John T. and George P., to Marie Sharkey; n e s of 20th st, 150 ft n w of 2d Av, leasehold, demand 15,000
STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; n s of 157th St, 458.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, new lines, demand 5,000
YOUNG, Emma L. and John Van D., to Annie M. Warren; 108 West 75th St, 1 year 2,500
VALERIUS, Anna B., to Emma Rheinisch; w s of Matilda St, 145.3 ft n of Kossuth Av, 3 years 1,400
WILLIAMS, Alethea V., to Thomas J. Fell; e s of Hoffman St, 125 ft s of Jacob St, 3 years 450

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECHMANN, George, to William A. McCormack .... Nom.
CASE, Daniel R., as trustee, &c., to Charles W. Deering .... Omitted
CRUGER, William J., to May Cruger .... Nom.
DEERING, Charles W., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company .... Nom.
FLUCKER, James F., to Richard D. Upham .... Nom.
GRAHAM, Margaret, to James F. Flucker .... Nom.
KORFMANN, Sophie, to J. Homer Hildreth .... Nom.
McCLURE, David, referee, to Jane Haslam .... Nom.
MOORE, Katherine T., to S. Louise Disoway 5,000
PARKER, Stephen, to Elise Parker 1,000
STRAUSS, Martin L., to Marie E. Jacobson 6,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Gertrude E. Shannon 18,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York 11,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Rosa Dolz 10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John Haven, and others, trustees, &c 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 450, and 282 Monroe St; Tony Malkowitz against Morris Goldfarb, owner; Diehl & Wiegand, contractors 227
GREAT JONES ST, 7; William C. Bunting against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 950
37TH ST, 4 West; Small & Schumann against Marie F. Jammes, owner; Albert F. Jammes, owner and contractor 160
173D ST, 503 to 519 West; German Grob & Son against John E. Scharsmith and Dennis L. O'Brien, owners; Griffin & Prior, contractors 450

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 225.10 x100; John Batton against John E. Darragh and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Benjamin & Loeser.

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, Lots 482 and 483, map of the property of George F. and Henry P. Opdyke, 24th Ward; Julia A. Morris against Eliza Prescott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Washburn.

PROSPECT ST, n w corner of Main St, 50x100, City Island; Clemence C. Croll against Thaddeus C. Rolfe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. H. & J. A. Young and Terry.

ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 350 ft e of Morris Av, 25x127.3; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Hugh Shirlaw and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.

WASHINGTON ST, 60, and 40 West St; Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.

7TH AV, s e corner of 26th St, 20.9x70; Lizzie H. Holms against Peter H. Hynes, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carter & Ledyard.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Blessing vs. Osgood.
2—Burnham vs. Burnham.
3—Daly vs. Williams.
4—In re Lesher.
5—Barrie vs. Yorston.
6—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
7—Coffin vs. Millard.
8—In re Nast.
9—In re Bezold.
10—Levy vs. Levy.
11—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
12—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
13—Sandford vs. Laidlaw
14—In re 12th Ward Savings Bank.
15—People ex rel. De Puy vs. Bd. of Docks.
16—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
17—Keniston vs. Bloomingdale Bros.' Employes' Mut. Aid Soc.
18—Goetz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
19—In re Bartlett.
20—Health Dept. vs. Dempsey.
21—In re E. 149th St.
22—In re Board of Education, (in re Sheriff St.)
23—In re Board of Education, (in re 63d St.)
24—In re Walker.
25—Lesher vs. Haas.
26—Rouse vs. same.
27—Crocker vs. Bleeker.
28—Buck vs. Huffman.
29—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
30—Morley vs. Fox.
31—People ex rel. Kraus vs. Coler.
32—Strahan vs. Tax Commissioners.
33—In re Bischoff.
34—Norton vs. Fulton.
35—McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Co.
36—In re Gruberg.
37—Bruder vs. Klein.
38—Kugman vs. Barnes.
39—People ex rel. Cong., &c., vs. Liphitz.
40—People, &c., vs. Allinger.
41—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
42—De Sperati vs. Cohn.
43—Auerbach vs. Treu.
44—Same vs. Johnson.
45—Dimon vs. City of New York.
46—In re River Av.
47—Tracy vs. Dolan.
48—Morgan vs. Man. Ry. Co.
49—McCahill vs. same.
50—Church of St. Boniface vs. same.
51—Keller vs. same.
52—Goetz vs. same.
53—Stark vs. same.
54—Levin vs. Levin.
55—Royal Ins. Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
56—Hegeman vs. Norris.
57—Townsend vs. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Thomas G. Rigney, Augustus S. Whiton. At 10:30 A. M. Mary C. Schwab, Serena D. Turrell, Henry Simpson, Timothy Heffernan. At 2 P. M. Minnie Rubel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Weyrich vs. Weyrich—Edward E. McCall. Sprague vs. Evans—M. C. Milnor. Stillwell vs. Askey—Warren W. Foster. Collins vs. Condon—James E. Duross.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Boss vs. Pflomm—Frank W. Arnold. Bernheimer vs. Yunk—Obed H. Sanderson. Cowperthwait vs. McKibbin—James B. Butler. Sargent vs. Kehoe—George C. Austin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—John B. Sargent vs. John Kehoe—Henry W. Eaton.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Charles Petr vs. William Steinberg—William Steinberg.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Barbara Korb, Thomas McNamara, Charlotte A. Brown, Ferdinand Roth, Michael Clark, and Elizabeth Wenzel.

The accounting of John W. Patterson, Samuel Morris, Edward Faulkner, Bertha Hones, Seth C. Keyes, Clara L. Richardson, Jane Brown, Henry Weller, Augustus Schwerter, Edwin Baker, Margaret Farrell, Antonio Cannella, David Bain, Henry C. Place, (motion,) Margaret Corbyne, and George Schuchhardt.

The revocation letters testamentary of Samuel Morris and Seth C. Keyes.

The guardianship of George Gallagher, Jr., and Adolph Norden.

The real estate of Philip V. R. Stanton, Edward E. Froyne, and John Curran.

The administration of Jacob Soth, John Linton, and Ellen Rogers.

The estate of Mary B. Schmitt and Albert Baluka.

The transfer tax of Ferdinand Munch, George Mayer, Peter R. Janson, Mary A. Ferris, Charles Hofer, Hannah Collins, James McCourt, John T. Bergen, Philip Ludwig, Deborah T. Baldwin, Catharine O'Farrell, Anna Buchner, Robert Hunter, Jonathan B. Schoonmaker, and Benjamin C. Leech.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.18

CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour, quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68@75c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼@34⅜c; No. 2 oats, 25@25¼c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 27@28c; No. 2 rye, 43½c; No. 2 barley, 31@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93@94c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.35@$9.40; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.35@$5.45; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.65; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.90; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Yesterday's business at the Cotton Exchange developed a much better feeling. Speculation broadened appreciably. The recent contradictory character of the crop news from the cotton belt materialized into a bullish average. For a considerable time the bears have been inclined to ignore the crop damage reports. But the recent accumulation of advices indicating rust, shedding, boll worms, a weedy, uncultivated condition of the fields, and a tardy, deficient development as to fruitage, have at length produced bullish feeling which has resulted in a demand from the shorts, and, what is more to the purpose, a considerable development in investment buying. Much of the time trading yesterday was very lively. The news from Liverpool was also favorable; private cables attributed the improvement to bullish crop accounts from this side. An increased demand and higher prices for spot cotton and higher prices for futures in the Liverpool market produced a decidedly favorable effect on our own market. Another favorable influence was the peaceful tendency of affairs political; it was taken for granted on 'Change that hostilities between this country and Spain were working toward a speedy termination of the war. Our market opened steady, advanced sharply for a time, then eased off partially under liquidation; but in the main was firm, and closed very steady at a net gain of 8 to 10 points.

The local trade in spot cotton continues fairly active, exporters taking the bulk of the cotton sold. The close yesterday was quiet and steady at unchanged prices, middling upland quoted at 6 1-16c and middling Gulf at 6 5-16c. Official advices from Southern spot markets to the local Exchange indicated no changes of importance in quotations and a moderate business doing.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.88@5.89
August	5.80	5.88	5.80	5.88@....
September	5.83	5.90	5.83	5.90@5.91
October	5.87	5.94	5.87	5.93@5.94
November	5.93	5.94	5.91	5.96@5.97
December	5.94	6.00	5.94	5.99@6.00
January	5.97	6.04	5.97	6.03@6.04
February	6.03	6.03	6.01	6.07@6.08
March	6.06	6.10	6.05	6.11@6.12
April	....	....	....	6.15@6.16
May	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.18@6.20

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Gt. Brit.	France.	Contin't.
Total yesterday	1,087	......	1,872
Thus far this week	6,648	2,648	2,694
Total since Sept. 1	3,459,394	815,208	2,955,194

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December and January, 319b; January and February, 319½s; February and March, 320b; March and April, 321s; April and May, 321½b; July, 323s; July and August, 323s; August and September, 322b; September and October, 321b; October and November, 320b; November and December, 319b.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

While there were several periods of so-called firmness in yesterday's wheat market, the general tendency was still a downward one, with closing prices not far from the low point of the day, and reflecting further liquidation and extension of short accounts. News of a strictly bullish character was as scarce as ever, except for a big export trade in the afternoon, which, however, failed entirely to put any life into the market. Interior receipts were hardly up to the figures established Tuesday but proved large enough to invite moderate short selling. Crop news, both from Government and private sources, created a most favorable impression regarding the progress of Spring wheat, not only in the Northwest but on the Pacific Coast as well.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—July, 87½c; September, 63¼@63⅜c; December, 62⅝@62½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅝c.

DULUTH, July 27.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 83c; July, 83c; September, 65⅝c; December, 64c.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—No. 1 Northern, 87c; No. 2 Northern, 85½c; September, 67c.

Oats.

No. 2 closed 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 33c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 31@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51@52c, free on board, afloat; 45@46c., cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Malting, 46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.65@$4.85; Winter straights, $4@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.25@$4.60; Spring clears, $3.50@$3.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.50; no grade, $1.75@$1.80, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$3. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@72½c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@70c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—Flour, first patents, $4.35@$4.45; second patents, $4.30@$4.40.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75	75	73⅝	74
Sept.	.69 13-16	70⅛	69 5-16	69¼
December	69⅝	70⅝	69 7-16	69⅝
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37⅝
September	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
December	39⅛	39⅛	39	39
Oats—				
September	—	—	—	25⅝
Lard—				
July	—	—	—	$5.57

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	70	71¼	69	70
September	65	65⅛	64¼	64⅛
December	65⅜	65⅜	64⅝	64⅝
Corn—				
July	34¼	34¼	34	34
September	34 7-16	34⅛	33⅞	34
December	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
Oats—				
July	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
September	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.30
September	$5.52½	$5.57½	$5.35	5.37½
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.32½
September	5.52½	5.55	5.32½	5.37½
Pork—				
July	9.55	9.55	9.30	9.30
September	9.60	9.75	9.27½	9.37½

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 6⅝c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅝c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5@$5.25; refined, South American, $6.40; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 4⅝@4½c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s; do, colored, 37s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

At the Coffee Exchange a much better feeling prevailed yesterday morning. There was some foreign buying. Shorts were inclined to cover. The news from Europe was brighter. The news from Brazil was also encouraging, in that the movement of new crop coffee was not justifying the predictions of the more stalwart bears. There were claims that short interest has accumulated more largely than generally supposed, in view of recent protracted dullness, and that prices were too low without the element of speculative competition. Now that the market shows some signs of recuperation in this regard, the shorts are showing some concern as to their position. Sales on the call yesterday morning reached 3,750, up to 12 M. 12,250, and for the entire session, 26,750 bags. During the afternoon the market was fairly active, but weakness developed under realizing. At the close the feeling was barely steady, at unchanged prices to 10 points net loss.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.35@5.45
August	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.35@5.40
September	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.45@5.50
October	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.45@5.50
November	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.50@5.55
December	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60@5.65
January	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
March	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.75@5.85
April	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
May	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.85@5.90
June	..	..	..	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7$500. Hamburg, ½@¾ pfennig higher. Havre, ½f net higher. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.50; June, 37.75; July, 36.50; August, 36.25; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23½c; butter grades, 26@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 37@38c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 49@51c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon — Eastern No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern No. 2, 44@45c; valley No. 1, 44@45c; valley No. 2, 41@42c; valley No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½c. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, 27@27½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.49; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Spirits turpentine, 25½c. Resin, A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.65; W G, $1.80; W W, $1.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, 92½@97½c. Crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—Turpentine, 24½c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60; lake copper, ingot, $11.50; tin, $15.57½; lead, $3.95; spelter, $4.55.

Quicksilver, from 1 to 25 flasks, 57½c per lb; from 25 to 100 flasks, $42.50 per flask; 100 flasks and over, $42 per flask.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.75@$5.60; Texans, $4.50; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.75; bulls, $2.75@$3.50; cows, $2@$3.60. Cables slow. CALVES—Veals, $3.50@$5.50; buttermilks, $2.85@$3.25; grassers, $2.50; city-dressed veals, 7c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.62½; culls, $2.25@$2.50; lambs, $4.50@$6; culls, $4. No very prime here. HOGS, $4.30@$4.60.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SEYMOUR PAPER COMPANY.—Schedules of the Seymour Paper Company of 540 Pearl Street show liabilities of $46,278, nominal assets of $24,246, and actual assets of $11,580.

FREDERICK H. SCHAEFER.—Schedules of Frederick H. Schaefer, baker at Southern Boulevard and Webster Avenue, Bedford Park, show liabilities of $1,557, nominal assets of $2,128, and actual assets of $1,516.

PAGE, GEORGE & CO.—Page, George & Co., composed of Alan H. Page and Frederick B. George, dealers in plumbers' supplies at 59 and 61 West Sixty-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Augustus Appel. They have been in business since July 15, 1897. Pitt J. Baker, who was formerly a partner, withdrew on June 4 last, selling his interest to the other partners. Darlington & Jenkins, the attorneys, said that the assignment was caused by general depression in business and poor collections. The liabilities are $6,000; nominal assets, $5,000; actual assets, $4,000.

WILLIAM M. WALTERS.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn received two executions yesterday against William M. Walters, who did business under the style of Gray Brothers, printers, at 179 Fulton Street, aggregating $9,657; one for $5,968 in favor of the Western National Bank for money lent to him from April 21 to July 18, and the other for $3,689 in favor of the National Park Bank on notes. Mr. Walters confessed judgment to each of the banks. The business was started in 1877 by James Gray, and Mr. Walters purchased it in January, 1894. He formerly did a large business, but of late it has fallen off considerably. The plant, it is said, is mortgaged for $6,000.

EDWARD B. GRIFFING, doing business under the style of H. B. Griffing's Son, dealer in agricultural implements at 70 Cortlandt Street, has confessed judgment for $5,017 in favor of Agnes Morgan for money which she lent him between Jan. 1 and Dec. 2, 1897. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Radley for $3,392 balance due on the judgment, and he put a keeper in charge of the store. The business was established in 1854 by his father, H. B. Griffing, who died in 1888, leaving it to his sons. On Aug. 22, 1895, the firm of H. B. Griffing's Sons & Co. made an assignment, with liabilities of $18,498. Edward B. Griffing settled up the debts at 50 cents on the dollar and continued the business alone.

HENRY AND MAX WEITZNER.—Henry and Max Weitzner, doing business under the style of the Berlin Cloak and Suit Company at 173 Mercer Street, have closed out their business and given a bill of sale on the stock for $800. Deputy Sheriff Maguire received an attachment against them yesterday from Max D. Steuer for $1,365 in favor of Herskovitz & Roth, which was obtained on the ground that they had disposed of their property. The Sheriff served it on a bank where they kept an account. They began business on Dec. 23 last, purchasing it from Herskovitz & Roth. It was said in the trade yesterday that they had compromised with some creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

FRANKLIN & CO.—James R. Franklin, doing business as Franklin & Co., manufacturer of youths' and children's clothing at 249 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Frank B. McGibbon, without preference. Mr. Franklin is one of the oldest merchants in this line of business, having started in 1861. Since then he has had four partners, but has carried on the business alone since 1889. Ten years ago he was reputed to be worth $200,000. In February last Bradstreet's took away his capital rating and reduced his credit rating to the lowest grade. Minturn & Hawkes, his attorneys, said that the liabilities are $25,000, nominal assets $15,000, and the assignment was principally due to the ill-health of Mr. Franklin during the past two years, which prevented him from giving full attention to the business.

Out of Town.

DENVER PAPER COMPANY.—Judge Riner of the United States Court at Denver, Col., has appointed Francis T. M. McInerny receiver of the Denver Paper Company. The creditors agreed upon this action as a means of recovering amounts due. The company's assets are worth more than $1,000,000. Its liabilities are $580,000, nearly all held in New England and the Middle States.

APPLETON WATER WORKS COMPANY.—On application of the Central Trust Company, Judge Seaman of Milwaukee, Wis., has appointed Herman Erb receiver for the Appleton Water Works Company of Appleton, Wis. The Central Trust Company holds a mortgage of $200,000 on the property, and failure to meet the interest on the bonds is the cause of the action.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN FIBRE CHAMOIS COMPANY—The City of New York $933
BITTNER, Andrew and Fred J.—Margaret Young 1,015
BOCOCK, John P.—J. Fitzpatrick 127
BRUDEY, William—A. T. Schneider 85
BERNHARD, Max—J. M. Tobias and another 173
GOAR, John F. and Mary—F. Leibrock 646
COOPER, John R.—The City of New York 140
CONSUMERS VEAL AND MUTTON COMPANY—The City of New York 74
COHEN, Brunette—M. Wertheimer 246
CITY OF NEW YORK—M. J. Dady 7,600
DOCTER, Simon—Mathilde Eidlitz and others, executors, &c 578
DAVIS, Harry L.—Philip Jacobs and another 2,529
DOWNING, Robert, and William J. McConnell—Timothy J. Hayes and others 835
DEPEW, Lidie F.—Harlem Loan Association 32
ENTERPRISE COLD STORAGE COMPANY—The City of New York 109
FREELAND, Henry P.—S. M. Albro 375
FAHRENWALD, Herman—Hershey Chocolate Company 25
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—E. Bandoux 657
FEELY, Patrick J.—The Bourbon County Distilling Company 150
FREEDMAN, Hyman—B. Bernstein 266
GRIFFING, Edward B.—A. Morgan 5,017
GROSSMAN, Barnet—P. Jacobs and another 283
GOLDSTEIN, Samuel—P. Jacobs and another 334
GOLDBERG, Abraham—P. Jacobs and another 838
HARRIMAN, Herbert M.—J. D. Spooner 175
HARFORD, Margaret—H. O'Reilly and others 232
HENDERSON, Edward, and John Johnson—Dimock & Fink Company 298
HOROWITZ, Salo A.—W. & J. Sloane 134
KAUFMAN, Moritz—Philip Jacobs and another 1,365
KEHOE, John—J. B. Sargent and others 670
LEWIS, Jacob—A. B. Barnes and another 99
LEWIS, Samuel—Philip Jacobs and another 381
LEWIS, Jacob and Martin M., also Michael J. Loughran—C. T. Jewett 109
LOCKHARDT, Benjamin F.—H. Weiller 276
MYERS, Samuel F.—J. McAllister 191
McDONALD, Ronald T.—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c 23,606
McDERMOTT, Robert—T. A. Hyland 1,314
NOEL, Pierre—H. J. Wallin, executor, &c 192
PINKHAM, Seth—H. J. Wallin 26
PYKE, William C. M., and Allen Williams—The Clarke-Turner Company 250
PAGE, Samuel D.—F. H. Carpenter 161
RUNG, James J., and William J. Miller—Fidelity Loan Association 62
RYAN, Thomas—P. S. Kelly 2,346
SCHMIDT, Christian—Tobias & Levison 101
SCOTT, Robert—The City of New York 73
STRAVOPISLO, Constantein, and George Polykrauss—J. Bamberg & Co 146
STEWART, William—A. J. Cameron and another 480
SCHARF, Charles E.—Emil Willbrandt Surgical Manufacturing Company 110
SCHREIBER, Jacob—Lieberman, Levy & Co 200
SWITZER BOX COMPANY—R. Laidlow and others 204
SEVERIN, Anton and Emma—M. Goldstein 32
SCHWARTZ, Abraham—J. Levin 286
STEVENS, Frank E.—E. L. Pollock 187
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—William P. Douglass 33,371
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—William P. Douglass 1,772
THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE State of Pennsylvania—John Healey and another 463
TURNER MACHINE COMPANY—The City of New York 91
WALTERS, William M.—National Park Bank 3,689
WALTERS, William M.—Western National Bank of New York 5,968
WENGRAW, Henry—Philip Jacobs and another 2,448
WIDMAIER, William—Gottlieb Hollock 2,030
WILLIAM BROOKS'S SON COMPANY—The City of New York 79

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A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only, ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P.M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only, 9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION
JULY 29TH. Tickets good until Aug. 31.
$10 ROUND TRIP $10
Tickets and information at all L. V. R. R. offices.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

No. 65 WEST 45TH ST.,
Three-story high-stoop dwelling in good order at reasonable rent.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

1,242 MADISON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 89th St.—Elegant apartments; moderate rents; all modern conveniences, including elevator service; location unsurpassed. Apply to janitor, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., for Month of August; terms very reasonable; references given and received. T. L. M., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her very reliable cook with a private family for two months; would like to go to Connecticut or any inland resort; can go at once. English, 583 Madison Av.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; good laundress; city, country. Call, after 11, present employer's, 165 West 73d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker of long experience in leading house; expert fitter; will make gowns after latest models; out by the day. Miss Keegan, 313 West 118th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a girl, lately landed, to do general housework; willing to learn; no cards. 163 East 100th St.; Searson's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young Swedish girl; with a private family in the country as waitress and good plain seamstress; can sew on any machine; quick hand sewer and mender; will assist with chamberwork if required; can take a place immediately; no office need answer; reference given from present employer. Person, care of F. E. Smith, corner Madison Av. and 59th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; disengaged on account of family giving up house; a thoroughly competent man, first-class city driver; has lived with some of the leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St., private stable.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—On private place; first-class reference. August Alsa, Bay Side, L. I.

Valets.

VALET.—Extremely handy servant; 21; good appearance; best recommendation from gentleman whom he is with at present; $18 or $20 month. D., 230 East 70th St., mail box.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES, On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks. Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links. JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season. For Illustrated Booklet address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of HOTEL IROQUOIS, the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open from May to November. W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 800. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

A REFINED FAMILY WOULD TAKE AS boarders few nice families in beautiful spot on Lake Hopatcong; large rooms; excellent French table; boating, bathing, fishing. Telephone and easy communication with New York. For terms address LAKE HOPATCONG, Woodport House.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square. GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

GILL HOUSE, Henderson Harbor, N. Y. On Lake Ontario. Write for circulars. H. H. GILL, Mgr.

THE LOX-HURST, Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

HotelWoodlin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y. All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

GOLD COMING FROM EUROPE.

The first importation of gold from Europe since last April will come to the Bank of British North America, which yesterday engaged $50,000, drawn from the Bank of England. The bank found it more convenient at the low rate of sterling exchange and with its business connections favorable to the operation to import gold than to draw exchange and pay the revenue tax, which in this case would be $20.

In this way this tax may operate to advance the point of gold importation. The transaction excited no comment, however, yesterday, and a "return tide" of gold is not expected until the sterling rate is at about $4.84, while in the near future gold imports on a tremendous scale are looked for in settlement of the trade balance. Sterling was yesterday $4.85 bid and $4.85¼ actual. The officers of the importing bank said that they would have taken more gold, but $50,000 was all that they were able to secure at the rates they had set. The gold for this bank will, it was said, go to Canada to settle foreign exchange sold on Canadian account.

Sterling exchange drawn in Canada and payable in London is not liable, if sold here, to the war revenue tax of 4 cents each $100, so that gold engagements on this account are liable to be profitable.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiff, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

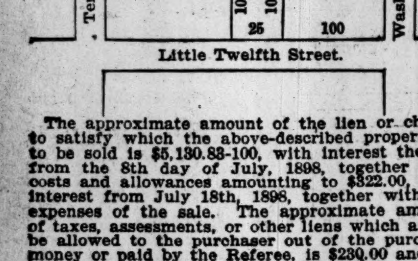
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $230.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

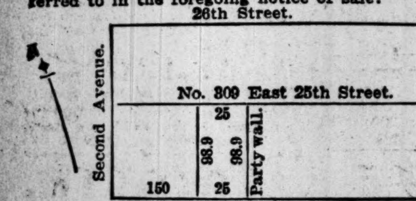
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2aw3wTh&M

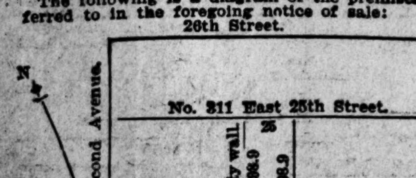
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; and running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898. RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the fifth day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

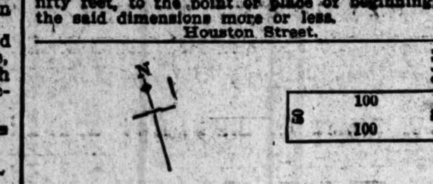
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street; and thence northerly, along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 6-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 13th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York. —FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiler, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinhers: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jl21-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee.

WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David E. Gwynne and Abraham E. Gwynne, two of heirs and next of kin of William J. Flagg, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy14-1aw6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next. —Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 68 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOEGER, FRANZ XAVER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Xaver Schaidler, Christina Rohrl, Amalia Enslein, Anna Trinkwalter, Leopold Schaidler, Marie Kieber, Mrs. Maria Metzger, Mrs. Amalia Zweckl, Johann Sporl, Karl Sporl, Fani Sporl, Auguste Sporl, Mrs. Theresia Seifried, Mother Caroline Sporl, also known as Adelheid Sporl, Louisa Wolfrum, Mrs. Karoline Wek, Armin Hoeger, Friedericka Gorman or Germann, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANZ XAVER HOEGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Friedericka Hoeger as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

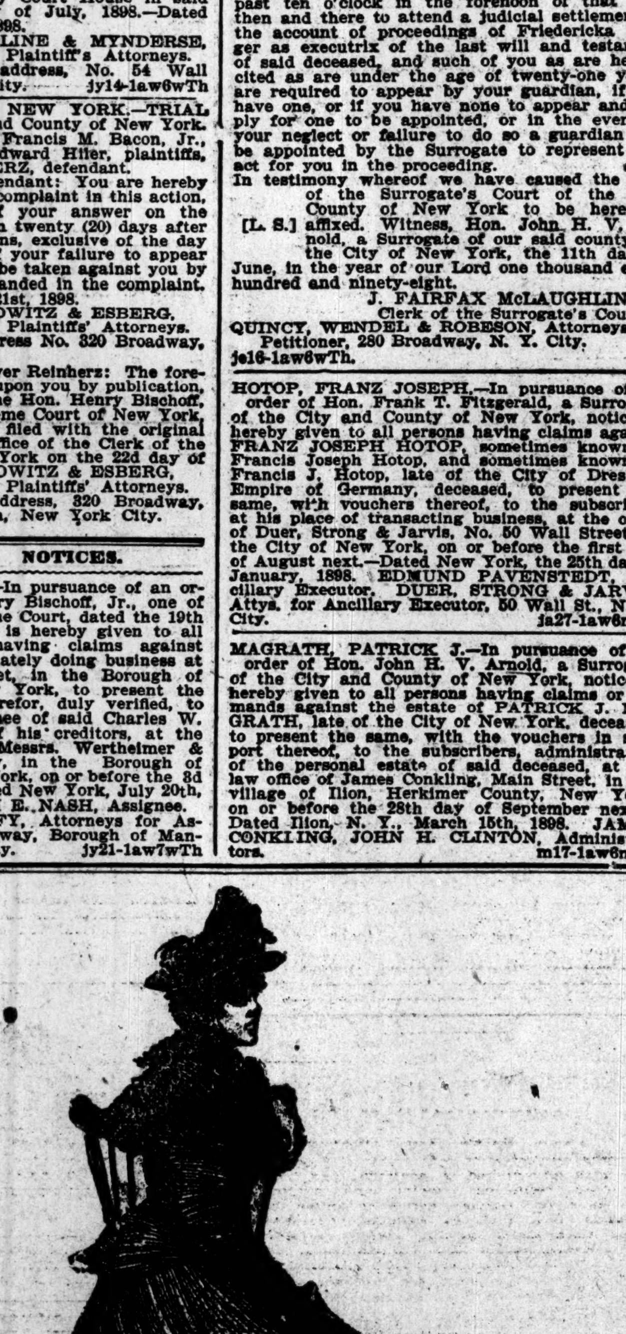
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je16-1aw6wTh.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh



When one feels lackadaisical it is found that a Ripans Tabule taken at night or after eating will tone one up and make life seem worth living.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PATRICK, ELSIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, Caroline Ray, Robert M. Patrick, Sarah M. Petersen, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, administratrix, &c., of William S. Patrick; John H. Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnston, Elida Rouse, Sarah E. Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, John E. Burns, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, Henry Jenkins Reed, executor, &c., of Charlotte Reed, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELSIE PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EUGENE SMITH, Atty. for Exr., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. je16-1aw6wTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898. [L. S.]

(I. R. Stamp, 10c. canceled.) (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

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do ......Ocean Hotel, (Largest.) Atkins & Sons
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Arverne-by-Sea, L.I. Arverne Htl. ap, $4up. Bks
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Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, 3.50up
Jamestown, R. I...Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
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do West End Hotel and Cottages, Ap. $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50upwk
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I...Ocean House (W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M.Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant, N.J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25wk
Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18
Quebec, Can....Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake, N.Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding
Saratoga Spgs, American-Adelphi. Ap, $2.50up
Scarboro B'ch, Me..Kirkwood Inn; a. p., $2 up.
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Sea Girt, N. J..The Tremont. Send for booklets.
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do The Aldine...............Hough & Lehman
Spg. Lake Bch, N.J. MonmouthHse, ap3.50; books
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p. $1 up; a.p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct
York Harbor, Me. Marshall Hse. (E.S.Marshall)

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
DORIC, via Honolulu..............Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.............Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...............Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.............Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.
8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily —Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.
12.10 nights. Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars, Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.— 7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:55, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Removal of Town and Village Bond Investigation Commission Is Threatened by the Mayor.

MANY APPROPRIATIONS MADE

The Department of Parks Allowed $62,000 to Prepare the Grounds of the Zoological Park in the Bronx.

Mayor Van Wyck at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday threatened the removal of the members of the special commission appointed by the Corporation Counsel to investigate the legality of the outstanding bonds issued by towns and villages now included in the City of New York if the Commissioners did not report soon.

The matter came up when Controller Coler asked the board for authority to pay for $379,385 of the bonds. The total amount of the outstanding bonds is $604,000. The special commission has reported in favor of paying the sum the Controller asked for, but the holders of the bonds on which it has not reported demand the principal and interest.

The Mayor asked sharply how long the commission had been at work. He was informed by the Controller that the investigation had been going on for seven months.

"Seven months!" exclaimed the Mayor. "And the work not completed yet! This commission should never have been appointed. The Corporation Counsel, the city's legal adviser, should have made the investigation himself, and if he had taken so long a time about it he would deserve to be removed. If the commission doesn't report soon on the rest of the bonds, its members may be removed, too."

The foreman of the commission is David McClure, Richard Croker's personal counsel.

The Controller received the authority he asked for.

At the request of the Controller the board authorized him to issue bonds for $305,000 to pay for work already completed on the Harlem River Driveway. An appropriation of $184,946 was made for 3,906 new fire hydrants in Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx, and one of $98,963.26 was made to the Board of Education for administrative purposes. The Brooklyn School Board asked that when the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory was sold the proceeds be placed to the board's credit. The request was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The Board of Public Improvements was allowed $6,000 for remounting maps and other work. The Supervisor of The City Record was allowed $100,000 for additional supplies furnished to various departments. The sum of $45,447.21 was appropriated for charitable institutions in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and $28,869.75 for the charitable institutions in Brooklyn.

The question of the Public Library appropriation was not brought up.

The board appropriated $62,000 to be expended by the Department of Parks in preparing the grounds of the Zoological Park in the Bronx in accordance with the plans of the Zoological Society.

In connection with this appropriation William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Park, said after the meeting:

"Owing to the prominence given to the Mayor's remarks at the previous meeting of the Board of Estimate, a great many persons received the impression that the Board of Estimate was opposed to appropriating funds asked for by the Zoological Society. The society is greatly pleased by the prompt and liberal spirit in which its plans for the development of the Zoological Park have been met by the Mayor and Board of Estimate.

"Plans and specifications for the ground improvements to be made forthwith in the Zoological Park, and paid for from the fund appropriated to-day, are now complete and will be laid before the Board of Parks at its next meeting.

"The society is now executing contracts for the buildings that have already been approved by the Department of Parks, and plans for additional buildings will be submitted very shortly."

ISSUE OF CITY BONDS.

$12,688,992.36 to be Expended in Public Improvements—Bids Will Be Opened Monday, Aug. 8.

Bids were invited by the Controller yesterday for $12,688,992.36 of city bonds for public improvements. The bonds will bear interest at 3½ per cent., and will be exempt from all taxation in the State except for State purposes. The principal and interest are payable in gold. The bids will be opened Monday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock.

The money realized by the sale of the bonds will be used as follows:

For the new East River Bridge, $2,000,000; for the new aqueduct, $2,000,000; for acquiring lands required for a public park, bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and First Avenue and the East River, $1,738,362.12; for school houses and sites therefor, $1,620,785.41; for the use and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries, $1,600,000; for the extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette, $500,000; for the construction of an extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Building, $500,000; for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Willis Avenue, $554,844.83; for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply, $350,000; for the erection and equipment of an addition to the present building of the American Museum of Natural History, $300,000; for a second addition to this museum, $250,000; for new buildings, &c., for the Department of Correction, $300,000; for laying water mains, $300,000; for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, $250,000; for the construction of the Melrose Avenue Viaduct, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, $140,000; for the erection of an addition to the public building in Crotona Park, $75,000; for paving Jerome Avenue, $60,000; for constructing bridges over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Gerard Avenue, at Walton Avenue, and at River Avenue, and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Fort Independence Street, $50,000; for the construction of a public bath on Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets, $50,000; for the erection and equipment of a hospital building in Gouverneur Slip, $50,000.

The principal on the bonds is payable Nov. 1, 1928, with the exception of those for laying water mains, for the protection of the sources of water supply, and for the new aqueduct, the principal of the bonds for the first two purposes being payable Nov. 1, 1917, and the principal of the bonds for the new aqueduct being payable Oct. 1, 1917.

THE POLICE SHAKE-UP.

A Feeling Seems to Prevail that Many Other Changes Will Be Made Soon.

The shake-up among the police Captains and the remanding of 150 detailed patrolmen to patrol duty, have caused much conjecture among the members of the police force as to what the next change will be. The drift of the talk in police circles is that the action of Tuesday is only a beginning.

The policemen think that Chief Devery will go right down the line, making changes and reductions. It is thought that the roundsmen will come in for some changes. Prior to consolidation the roundsmen could be detailed to patrol duty at any moment by the Chief or the board. The position of roundsman was not regarded as permanent. The question as to whether it is now permanent is being actively discussed. In Brooklyn, before consolidation, a roundsman's position was permanent. It is argued that the same thing now obtains in New York. The Roundsmen's Association has retained ex-Police Commissioner Parker to look out for their interests. Mr. Parker claims that the position of roundsman is now permanent.

There is also some talk about changes among the Deputy Chiefs, Inspectors, and commanders in the other boroughs. Rumors are being bruited about that one or two of the older Deputy Chiefs and the few older Captains are about to be retired, and there is some discussion as to the shifting about of the Sergeants. It is said that changes will also be made in the detective force.

There is to be a Deputy Chief selected to fill the place left vacant by Chief Devery. The man spoken of for the place is Inspector McLaughlin, and it is stated that Capt. Kane of the East Fifty-first Street Station will be made Inspector.

The two men prominent in the Lexow Committee investigations, Capts. Creeden and Schmittberger, are far away in the suburbs, the former going to Newtown, where there is a force of only fifteen men, and the latter to Wakefield, a sub-station with a small force.

In regard to the report that Capt. Price had ejected reporters from the Tenderloin Station, Chief Devery said that he had read about the matter in the newspapers, but knew nothing officially about it. The Chief said that if it was true that reporters had been ejected he would give instructions to have them admitted. Chief Devery denied that Capt. Price had been selected because he was a Republican, and said that he was put there because he was eminently fit for the place. The Chief refused to talk on the significance of the removal of Schmittberger to Wakefield.

The report that the "Giant Squad" of Brooklyn had been disbanded by Chief Devery is not true. The squad will continue in existence.

ROYAL is the only Baking Powder that will always keep fresh and of full strength regardless of climate or season. Every atom, to the last in the can, does even, perfect work. Made from pure grape cream of tartar. Makes wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

QUEENS BOROUGH TEACHERS.

Appointments for the Winter Term Made and Salaries Fixed.

The Queens Borough School Board in Flushing on Tuesday named the several hundred teachers for the coming term in the schools of the borough. Nearly all the old teachers have been re-engaged. The minimum salary was fixed at $600, which in many instances is a big increase over the salaries paid before consolidation.

Edward C. Chickering was appointed to be teacher of Latin and Greek in the High School at Jamaica, at a salary of $1,100, and Adelaide W. Brown will hold a similar position in Flushing High School at a salary of $1,000. W. J. Ballard, former Principal of the Jamaica High School, was appointed Supervisor of physical culture at a salary of $2,500 per year, and Evelyn Jaycox and Catherine B. Peck were named as his assistants at salaries of $1,000 each. C. Augusta Williams, Harriet E. Martell, Alice Epler, and Grace Whitaker were appointed teachers of drawing at salaries of $1,000 each, and Emma H. Ward, Josephine Walsh, Georgie E. Swift, Emily Ball, and Anna M. Perrine special teachers of music, at salaries of $1,000 each.

WANTS $20,000 FOR HIS LEASE.

Tenant Opposes the Erection of L. P. Morton's Twenty-Story Building.

Ex-Gov. Morton is to erect a twenty-story building at 110 and 112 Nassau Street, where a fire burned down part of the old building several months ago. Operations have already begun in the burned-down portion, and arrangements have been made with all save one of the tenants of the building that is standing to vacate on Aug. 1. Plans and specifications were filed in the Building Department, and then it was discovered that Raphael E. Boitel, a Cuban who keeps a small cigar store about four feet in width, had been entirely overlooked, and that no arrangements whatever had been made with him. His lease runs until Aug. 1, 1900, and when he was informed that he would have to vacate on Aug. 1 this year he positively declared that he would not.

Boitel consulted a builder to ascertain whether Mr. Morton could run up the new building so as to shut out his little store from the street, and when he learned that one of the main piers and columns will have to be built on the site of his store he retained Lawyer John M. Gardner to defend him against what he said was an encroachment on his rights.

Boitel pays $800 a year rent for his store, and when Mr. Morton's attorneys asked him on what basis he would compromise and cancel the lease he placed his figure at $20,000. This demand was rejected by Mr. Morton's attorneys, and yesterday Boitel's counsel got an order from Justice Bischoff in Supreme Court, Special Term, against Mr. Morton to show cause at 10:30 A. M. on Monday why the building operations should not cease, on the ground that it was a violation of the tenant's rights secured by lease.

HIS SHIELD BROKE THE BLADE.

Narrow Escape of a Brooklyn Policeman from a Knife Thrust.

Policeman O'Brien of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Williamsburg, owes it to his shield that his life was saved early yesterday morning from the hand of Andreas Nuss, who has for several weeks shown symptoms of an unbalanced mind.

Nuss inherited some property last Spring and began to dissipate. He got into the habit of ill treating his family, and Mrs. Nuss at last resolved to leave him. While she was getting her things together on Tuesday night Nuss attacked her and turned her and their five children into the street. It was raining hard at the time, and a neighbor gave the family shelter. Mrs. Nuss at a late hour found Policeman O'Brien, who went to the woman's house.

Nuss had armed himself with a sharp-pointed knife and hid in a closet. While O'Brien was making a search the man sneaked out of his hiding place and stole up behind the policeman. He swung the knife around to O'Brien's left side and made a lunge at the policeman's heart. The point of the knife struck the shield, and the end of the blade was broken. O'Brien used his club and succeeded in overpowering Nuss, whom he took to the police station. When he was arraigned in court Magistrate Nostrand held him in $5,000 bail for a hearing.

POLICEMAN BATHES IN UNIFORM.

In Chasing Small Boys He Takes an Unintended Plunge.

About three dozen small boys violated the law by going in swimming without any clothes on yesterday morning in the East River at Rutgers Street. Policeman Edward Sheehan of the Madison Street Station went in after them with all his clothes on and thereby did not violate the law, but this action was entirely unintentional on the part of the officer.

The place the boys were bathing from is a dump, and underneath is a kind of cave where they often hide. Nine of the naked boys seized their clothing upon seeing the policeman after them, and got down into the cave. Sheehan tried to let himself down from a stringpiece, but he lost his hold and fell into the water. The boys under the dock forgot their trouble and shrieked with laughter. They did not dare go out, however, and they were placed under arrest by two other policemen who came in answer to Sheehan's cries.

In the Essex Market Court Magistrate Crane said that there were worse crimes than swimming in the river, and he discharged all the boys. Sheehan at first said that the boys had pulled him into the water, but he did not mention this in court.

NEW FIRE ENGINES PURCHASED.

The City to Have Three of Different Makes at $3,500 Each.

Fire Commissioner Scannell returned to Fire Headquarters yesterday morning after a five days' vacation trip to Saratoga. He returned in order to open bids for apparatus and supplies. While away he was compelled to sign all the pay rolls, which were sent to him at Saratoga, and which he returned after affixing his signature.

Bids were opened yesterday for a one-quarter La France fire engine, a one-quarter American fire engine, and a one-quarter Amoskeag fire engine. All the companies some time ago bid $3,750 each. Commissioner Scannell refused to accept the bids, saying he believed that an attempt was being made to mulct the city. The bids in each case yesterday were $3,500. The bids were accepted, making a saving of $750.

The contract for furnishing forage to the department was awarded to Horace Ingersol, who was the lowest bidder, at $7,187.

BROOKLYN BRIBERY SUITS

Justice Dickey Refuses to Dismiss Indictments Against Hepburn and Winant.

DEFENDANTS MUST BE TRIED

There Are Some Doubts as to the Case, Says the Opinion, but Justice Is Best Served by Denying the Motion.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down an opinion denying the motion of counsel for Charles M. Winant and William Hepburn to dismiss the indictments found against them by the March Grand Jury for an alleged attempt to bribe Frederick G. Isles, a member of that body. The March Grand Jury had before it the charges made against Theodore B. Willis and ex-Police Commissioner Philips, and the Grand Jury of the following month indicted the defendants on the charge made by Isles that while he was a member of the March Grand Jury the defendants tried to bribe him by offering him a part of a fund of $25,000 which had been raised, it is alleged, for the purpose of preventing the indictment of Willis and Philips.

The contention of counsel, made soon after the indictment, was, in effect, that the Grand Jury had no jurisdiction over the acts of Hepburn, who, Isles said, had met him in Manhattan, and that no case had been made out against Winant.

In his opinion, Justice Dickey said a similar question for dismissal came before Justice Van Wyck in the case of the People vs. Willis and Philips. He concurred with Justice Van Wyck in his citations and opinion on that motion. The opinion then reviewed the minor points made by counsel for the defendants, which are dismissed. The opinion continues:

The most serious question urged is as to the defendant Hepburn. There is no testimony showing that he was ever in Kings County in relation to any of the acts alleged to constitute the crime charged, and never saw or talked with the witness Isles or any other person in connection with them, and if he committed any crime at all it was in New York County, and he should be indicted there if at all. The argument of defendants' counsel proceeds throughout on the theory that the crime charged in the indictment is the crime of bribing a grand juror. The District Attorney contends that the charge he makes is not one for bribing, but for an offer to bribe, a completed crime by itself, and that this offer took place in Kings County and was made by Winant in person in Kings County to Isles, a member of the Grand Jury, and that Hepburn was present constructively; that there was a concert of action at the time between Hepburn and Winant. The proof before the Grand Jury shows the crime of bribery actually accomplished in New York County. It might have been, and, in my opinion, it would have been, much better to indict in New York County for the bribery accomplished, instead of for an offer to bribe in Kings County. * * * The indictment seems to be for a promise or offer to bribe, instead of for an actual bribery, and so considering it there seems to me testimony sufficient to hold the defendant Winant for trial, for making such an offer to bribe.

Justice Dickey reviews the authorities on this point, and says:

There was some evidence before the Grand Jury which warrants the conclusion of concert between Hepburn and Winant in the offer to bribe Isles, which supports the claim of the constructive Presence of Hepburn at the time the offer to bribe was made and the claim that Winant was sent by Hepburn to make the offer and that their purpose was a common one; enough, in my opinion, to put Hepburn on trial. His constitutional rights can be fully guarded on the trial.

While the case is not free from doubt, I have concluded that the interests of justice will best be served by the denial of the motion at this time.

ARRESTED AFTER TEN YEARS.

Miller, It Is Charged, Though Married, Had Promised to Wed Miss Brown.

George S. Miller, an actor living at 17 West One Hundred and Third Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by a Miss Kate May Brown. Ten years ago Miller became engaged to Miss Brown, and on the strength of the engagement, it is said, borrowed from her mother several sums of money. Two days before the date fixed for the wedding he disappeared, and when next he was heard of he was in San Francisco.

At the same time it developed that he was a married man, and accordingly Miss Brown instituted a suit for $10,000 damages. Miller, however, kept out of the way. Finally he ventured back to this city some time ago, and when Miss Brown heard of it she renewed her application for an order of arrest, which was granted by Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court, with the result that Miller was apprehended and is now in Ludlow Street Jail.

THE DURKEE COIN COLLECTION.

Large Group of East Indian Issues to be Exhibited.

The collection of rare coins left by the terms of the will of Joseph H. Durkee to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city is described by an expert numismatist as one of the largest and most complete collections of East Indian coins in existence. Mr. Durkee perished with the sinking of the French steamship La Bourgogne.

Being a man of wealth and leisure, he had become an experienced and enthusiastic collector. He spent much time in India, especially Hindoostan, and acquired a valuable knowledge of the coin issues of that country. Mr. Durkee's Indian collection was specially devoted to the rupee and its various parts. It is said of Mr. Durkee that he possessed uncommon ability in the reading and proper placing of these coins. A few years ago he spent considerable time at the Metropolitan Museum classifying and grouping his coins. His collection, however, has never been exhibited.

The task of carrying out Mr. Durkee's wishes as expressed in his will devolves upon his former partner and sole executor, Mr. Arthur E. White, of White & Wainright, Stock Exchange brokers.

W. W. SHERMAN INJURED.

National Bank of Commerce President Fractures His Thigh Bone.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce may be absent from it for several weeks because of a fracture of the thigh bone received on Tuesday near his home at Bell Haven, Conn. Mr. Sherman went to his bathing float, and was balancing himself for a dive, when he fell backward and received his injury. News received at the bank yesterday was that Mr. Sherman was resting comfortably, and that his family was not anxious about him.

Cashier William C. Duvall is at present managing the affairs of the bank, and it may not be necessary to call on Vice President J. Pierpont Morgan to take Mr. Sherman's place.

Mr. Sherman has had ill-fortune in the matter of accidents. Within a few years he has had his collarbone, left leg, and several ribs fractured.

Stole Jewelry from His Employers.

Benjamin A. Kaiser, twenty years of age, of 1,775 Lexington Avenue, was held in $3,000 for trial by Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of grand larceny. Kaiser, who was the stock clerk of Stern, Cohen & Co., a Broadway firm, has confessed that he systematically robbed his employers for a period of four years. It is estimated that his thefts amount to between $8,000 and $9,000 worth of jewelry, though only $4,000 worth can be specifically placed. Kaiser alleged that an actress named Bertha Meyers of 209 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street was the cause of his ruin. Some of the jewelry was found in her apartments.



We can't pick the winners at the beginning of a season; something is sure to be left at the post; but we can always give the laggards speed, by taking off any handicap of price.

That's what we're doing with men's and young men's bicycle-golf suits; breeches also.

To-day, little prices for covering little feet—sizes 8 to 2, narrow widths, 75 cents, were $2 and more At our Prince St. store only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WILL OF JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Roosevelt Receives Half of the Real Estate, Besides Other Property—Trust Funds for Heirs.

The will of James A. Roosevelt, who died suddenly on a train July 15 last, while en route for his country home, at Oyster Bay, was yesterday filed for probate in the Surrogate's office. A petition was filed with the will, but it states that the value of neither the personal nor real property of the testator is known. Neither can an estimate of the value of the estate be made from the form of the will.

There is no mention of charitable institutions made in the will whatever. The entire fortune goes to the members of the family and direct heirs. As a matter of fact, none but the widow, children, and grandchildren figure in the disposal of the large estate.

With the exception of bequests made to the testator's widow, no absolute bequests are made. To Mrs. Elizabeth N. Roosevelt, the widow, the testator leaves all of the furniture, plate, bric-à-brac, horses, and furnishings belonging to him in the State. The will states that these belonged to her, anyhow, but in order to avoid any future complication he makes the provision. Mr. Roosevelt's two houses, one at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the other at Oyster Bay, known as "Yellow Banks," are given to Mrs. Roosevelt during her life. At her death they are to go to the two children of the testator. Besides these, Mrs. Roosevelt receives one-half of all the remainder of the estate absolutely. This bequest is made in lieu of a dower.

The money for the maintenance of the property going to Mrs. Roosevelt, such as taxes and repairs, is to be taken out of the remaining half of the estate. No payments are to be made out of the portion of the widow. At the death of Mrs. Roosevelt the will provides that the property left to her for life is to be divided about equally between Leila Roosevelt Merritt and W. Emlen Roosevelt, daughter and son of the testator, respectively. Permission is given to W. Emlen Roosevelt, however, to purchase the place known as "Yellow Banks" at the death of his mother, for $50,000. Similar permission is also given for the purchase of the testator's other place adjoining "Yellow Banks."

The remainder of the estate is created into trust funds, in which the son and daughter are the principal beneficiaries. The will provides that the daughter may nominate a person or certain persons, who shall receive $50,000 out of the estate at her death. In case she names more than one person, she shall have the power to say how the fund shall be divided.

Contingent trust funds are created in behalf of the testator's grandchildren, Elfrida Roosevelt, James A. Roosevelt, Jr., and Katherine Lowell Roosevelt. There is a provision in the will by which James A. Roosevelt, Jr., is to receive $100,000 absolutely in case of the death of the wife of the testator or the boy's mother.

HELD FOR A CHILD'S DEATH.

Dr. Brook Charges Mrs. Augustin with Having Caused It—Child Would Have Had a Title.

Dr. Reginald Pitt Brook, a physician living at 554 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday preferred a charge of homicide against Mrs. Annie Augustin of the same address, whom he accuses of having caused the death of Monte Brook, his seven-months-old son, by hitting him on the head with a can opener. Mrs. Augustin was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court, and held without bail for a hearing on Aug. 1.

According to Dr. Brook there has been trouble between his family and that of the prisoner for some time. He says that she frequently threw missiles at him and his wife, and the trouble culminated on Monday night, when, he says, his wife was in the yard with the child. He said that Mrs. Augustin suddenly opened the window of her apartments and deliberately threw the can opener at Mrs. Brook. She tried to dodge, but the missile hit the baby on the top of the head. The wound was dressed by Dr. George H. Davis of 1,024 Halsey Street, and was not thought to be serious. On Tuesday night the child developed symptoms of meningitis and died yesterday. Dr. Davis refused to issue a certificate and the Coroner was notified.

Mrs. Augustin denied that she had thrown the can opener, or that she had in any way annoyed the doctor's family. Dr. Brook was much affected while telling his story in court, and at one stage broke down completely and wept like a child. Mrs. Brook was not in court.

According to Mrs. Brook, who adds the title of "Lady" to her name, the dead child would have been Count Beaufort had he lived. Her father, she said is the present holder of that title, he having inherited it in direct line from an ancestor who fought for Poland against Russia, and so got the title. The present Count has no male issue, and the title would have descended to the boy as being the eldest son of the eldest daughter. Her father, she says, is now traveling in Africa with her younger sister. According to the law of descent, Mrs. Brook said, the child was the Viscount Beaufort.

A NEW CORDAGE COMPANY.

John Good Is Its President and Has Patented New Machinery.

John Good has severed his connection with the old corporation that has borne his name for so many years, and has formed a new company known as the John Good and Jennings Patent Machine Cordage Company. It is possessed of ample capital, and will begin at once the business of manufacturing cordage-making machinery and cordage on a large scale. New and improved cordage-making machinery invented within the past two years by Mr. Good will be employed in the new factory.

As receiver of the John Good Cordage and Machine Company Mr. Good was unwilling, he says, to turn this new machinery over to that company, and accordingly he interested a number of capitalists and formed the new organization.

The principal men in the company besides Mr. Good are Abraham G. Jennings of the Jennings Lace Works and Albert G. Jennings. Mr. Good is President and Abraham G. Jennings Treasurer.

Injured Man Lay in Cellar All Night.

Alexander Robertson, forty years old, a plasterer, of 48 Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., sprained both ankles and injured himself internally by a fall into the cellar of the new building at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, at 5 o'clock Tuesday night. He was so weak that he could not move or make himself heard. He lay there until discovered by workmen at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The doctors say he is not dangerously injured.

Sale of Carpets, Prior to Stock-taking.

Best Quality Wilton Carpet, $1.45 per yard, formerly $2.00 and $2.20.

Moquette Carpet, 65 cts. per yard.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

HOME BUILDERS PROSPER

United States League of Building and Loan Associations' Officers Give Good Reports.

ATTENDANCE AT OMAHA LARGE

Increase in the Aggregate Amount Invested in Spite of Large Decreases in Three Cities—Total Assets $601,130,037.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—When President Lake A. Sanborn to-day called the annual session of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations to order there were present delegates representing the country from Louisiana to Massachusetts. The indications are that the attendance will equal, if it does not exceed, any former gathering. Mayor Moores delivered the address of welcome to the delegates. He referred to the Anglo-Saxon as a home builder, and congratulated the league on its motto, "The American Home, the Safeguard of American Liberties."

President Sanborn responded briefly to the welcome, and then read his annual address, which was, in part, as follows:

"The Secretary's report at the Bankers' National Association meeting, held at Detroit in 1897, stated that the chartered banks of this country had a capital and surplus of $900,000,000. The building and loan associations of our country July, 1897, showed over $600,000,000 of assets, which includes stocks and surplus also.

"With the return of prosperity and the consequent employment of the labor of our country, greater progress will be attained and we shall be able to produce better results. This is shown by the payments due from members who have been in arrears, as in the past twelve months hundreds of borrowers have been able to settle up, showing conclusively that one of the first institutions to feel the quickening pulse of returning prosperity and better times is the building and loan associations.

Associations Stood Tests Well.

"These associations, while severely tested during the past four years, as a whole, showed a permanency which has been the admiration and wonder of the people, and the percentage of loss by them to the shareholders has been infinitesimally small."

While the Committee on Credentials was at work Secretary Cellarius made his annual financial and statistical report, in the course of which he said:

There has been an increase in the amount invested in these associations in the United States over the figures of last year, notwithstanding some heavy losses in assets which occurred in several of the larger cities. The situation must be regarded as encouraging, however, when the prevailing financial conditions are considered.

The aggregate assets of the local building and loan associations of the several States now amount to $601,130,037, which is an increase of $2,741,342 over the amount shown last year.

Pennsylvania, on official figures, increased $4,706,771 during the year, although according to the estimated figures given in my last annual report the increase is $6,704,871; Ohio increased $2,860,000; Massachusetts, $1,600,000, and Connecticut, $580,000.

Illinois and Missouri associations showed the heaviest decreases, on account of peculiar conditions in Chicago and St. Louis. Chicago associations in their last annual report showed $7,740,240 less assets than the year before, and St. Louis associations during the same period decreased $3,292,706. In Cincinnati a net loss of $2,345,000 in assets were sustained last year, and yet Ohio is able to show in the aggregate a net increase of nearly $3,000,000 over the figures of the previous year.

Peculiar Conditions in Cities.

The decrease in assets in the three cities referred to was over $13,000,000 last year. It is but fair to say that these losses were due entirely to local causes in the cities in question. Auditor McCullough of Illinois attributes the heavy withdrawals and declines in new business partly to loss of confidence which followed the disclosures made in connection with the receivership of two large associations in Chicago, the discovery of several shortages, and partly to the prevailing business depression. Supervisor Gray of the Missouri Bureau accounts for the decrease in business of the St. Louis association to adverse environments surrounding these associations peculiar to that city and a want of confidence among the people following the assignment of the five Western Union associations. Of the associations outside of St. Louis, the Supervisor says they have done exceedingly well in practically maintaining themselves numerically and preserving their volume of business. In Cincinnati there was also a lack of confidence, resulting from a number of small failures and mismanagement by officers, although the situation there has improved and is now reassuring.

Tendency Toward Lower Interest.

The tendency of the year has been to lower rates of interest. Money has been accumulating in vast sums, not only in building associations, but in all other financial institutions, and the demand for loans has been remarkably light. The question of how to advantageously dispose of and invest these accumulative funds has been a serious problem with many associations, and one which some have not yet been able to solve to their entire satisfaction. Rates of interest on desirable loans have of necessity been lowered for the investing of the surplus funds, and a reduction in the rate per cent. of dividends is sure to follow.

The war has had but little effect upon building associations.

The following are the figures for the several States, showing the number of local associations, membership, and assets for 1897-8:

State.	No. of Ass'ns.	Membership.	Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,200	300,000	$111,714,871
Ohio	761	297,787	99,770,161
Illinois	682	180,000	73,399,192
New Jersey	300	116,739	41,038,984
Indiana	492	137,510	37,624,418
New York	317	102,902	37,335,642
Massachusetts	123	65,419	24,597,843
Missouri	255	49,463	22,497,709
California	138	19,153	17,938,109
Iowa	87	25,000	6,594,788
Michigan	70	20,497	6,495,307
Minnesota	69	9,000	4,269,686
Tennessee	34	6,166	3,771,354
Nebraska	68	11,821	3,554,788
Connecticut	15	11,208	3,248,985
Maine	33	8,230	2,912,968
	4,644	1,360,895	$496,809,670
Other States	228	281,284	104,320,367
Total	4,872	1,642,179	$601,130,037

Fined $5 for an Oath.

Because he said "damn" in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, George Lintnor, a waiter, of 241 East Twenty-fifth Street, was obliged to pay $5. Lintnor was arrested on Tuesday night at Ninety-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue for riding a bicycle without a light. Magistrate Mott fined him $3, and Lintnor said, in a loud voice, "That is what I call a damn shame." "It will cost you just $5 for using that word in this court," said Magistrate Mott. "I now make the fine $10."

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

9,600 Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Special Sale—Commencing this morning we shall offer 800 dozen ladies' shirt waists of percale, gingham, lawn and fancy novelties in sizes of 32 to 42 at

25c., 50c., 69c., 75c., 85c., 1.00 and 1.25;

Worth 50c. to $3.25.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

FICTITIOUS STOCK DEALING.

A Decision in the Suit Growing Out of the Assignment of Cuthbert & Co.

A decision which is interesting to stock brokers, and to persons dealing with them on margins, was given by Justice Laughlin yesterday in a case tried before him last April in Supreme Court, Special Term.

William R. Adams, in June, 1897, bought, through E. B. Cuthbert & Co., stock brokers, who did business at 30 Broad Street, this city, and who had branch offices and agencies at various other places, fifty shares of Rock Island Railroad stock and twenty-five shares of Canada Southern stock. On Aug. 15, Adams employed the firm to sell these shares, which it did. By his consent and direction it retained $5,000 of the proceeds as margin on his speculative account and credited it on its books. Then Adams directed the firm to buy, with this same margin, 400 shares of Great Western stock and 100 shares of Northern Pacific first preferred stock.

On Aug. 31 last, E. B. Cuthbert & Co. made a general assignment to Edward H. Ball. The day following Adams received a telegram from Ball announcing the sale by him of the stock, which he had previously been informed had been purchased for him by the brokers. Adams protested that it was without authority, and finally demanded the proceeds, but payment was declined. Adams then brought suit against Ball, individually and as assignee, to obtain the fund.

Justice Laughlin, in dismissing the complaint, said:

"Upon this statement the Court would not be justified in finding, from the evidence presented on the trial, that the stock in question was purchased or any margin paid or put thereon by the assignors. The transactions were fictitious, and only existed on the books in the office of the assignors. The plaintiff was deceived and defrauded. No such stock came into the possession of the assignors or of the assignee, or was sold by him, and there is no fund now in his hands that has been traced by the testimony as the plaintiff's property or the proceeds thereof. The assignee was the legal adviser of the assignors, and participated in and was aware of the fraudulent character of the business they were transacting. The assignee also misrepresented the facts to the plaintiff and to others, evidently for the purpose of concealing the true nature of the transactions of his assignors as long as possible. The assignee's admissions and representations to the plaintiff and to others before this action was brought would, if true, both warrant and require a judgment for the plaintiff, but the testimony of the assignee and that of other witnesses, and the books of the assignors, disprove the truth of such admissions and representations.

"Upon this statement of the case, and without separate findings and conclusions of law, I direct the entry of judgment dismissing the complaint, but without costs, and the stenographer is directed to furnish the District Attorney of New York County with a copy of the testimony given upon the trial, to the end that the matter may be presented to the Grand Jury, if it has not been already investigated by that body."

LEGAL NOTES.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX.—The New England Loan and Trust Company, an Iowa corporation, having a capital of $840,000, sought about a year ago by writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the State Controller in imposing upon it a franchise tax, under the Laws of 1896. It appeared that the business of the company consisted in lending money on bonds and mortgages upon property in Western States; that it had a place of business and a President and Treasurer located in this State, and that it paid here for office rentals, and also for salaries and services, and had been licensed by the New York State Banking Department. The company has a certain stock of Western securities in this State, which are sold and replenished in the course of its business, the proceeds of which are deposited in a New York bank, and are subsequently sent West to be lent again on bond and mortgage. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed the decision of the Third Appellate Division, affirming a determination of the State Controller assessing a tax upon the company. The court holds, on the opinion below, given by Justice Merwin, that the company may be said to have its capital stock, represented by its bank account and the amount paid out for salaries and rentals, (less what may be deemed income,) and the securities through which it transacts its business, employed within the State of New York within the meaning of the tax law, and hence is subject to the license tax imposed thereby.

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THERE WAS NO PUBLICATION OF THE LIBEL.—Theresa Owen recovered judgment against the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company on the trial of her suit for alleged libel by a letter which was published, as she claimed, by being shown by the general manager of the defendant to its stenographer and typewriter. The letter, which expressed a suspicion that a small sum of money which was missing from the cash drawer of the company the day before had been taken by Miss Owen during her employment by the company, was dictated by its manager to its stenographer, and taken off and addressed to Miss Owen by her. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding, by Justice Hatch, that this was not a publication. The ordinary rule that when a letter was written and delivered to a third person, with the intent and expectation that it shall be read by that person, and it is actually read, the publication is complete, was held to have no application here. The writing and copying were held to be but parts of but one act of the corporation, and, as its two servants were required to participate in it, there was no publication of the letter in the sense in which that term is understood by delivery to and reading by a third person of libelous matter.

ROBBERS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Citizens of Checotah Wound Outlaws in a Pitched Battle.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, July 27.—Five men who attempted to rob the bank at Checotah, Indian Territory, were met just outside the city limits by about fifteen citizens of Checotah, well armed.

A pitched battle took place, in which two of the robbers were wounded. Three were captured and will be brought to Muskogee to await trial. The other two, Miller and Crosby, the leaders of the gang, succeeded in making their escape, but a posse of Deputy Marshals is in pursuit.

One of the gang had previously notified the United States officials of the intention of the robbers to break into the bank, and the officers were watching for them.

Shot His Wife Three Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 27.—Gardner McLane, who owns a Summer resort near St. Regis Falls, in a drunken frenzy to-day fired three shots at his wife with a Colt revolver, each shot taking effect in the abdomen. McLane had been drinking hard for the past four weeks, and doubtless was unconscious of his act. He was arrested and locked in jail. Physicians who attended Mrs. McLane report that she will probably die.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach. Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
De Wolf Hopper in Beggar Student.
Except Sunday 9 P. M. Mat. Sat. 4 P. M.

THE COOL CASINO! 1st BIG MAT. SAT. The Glorious Xtrvgnt Xtrvagnza.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS By the Met. Permanent Orchestra. Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Grace Sherwood in Rosina Vokes's "That Lawyer's Fee;" Geo. W. Monroe, Jeanne Franko, Dillons, &c

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c.
Music Hall. Burlesque. 8th week, Cook's Tour.
Roof Garden— 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

SUICIDE FROM A FERRYBOAT.

Body Found in the North River May Be that of Peter Strack.

Shortly after the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago left Jersey City at 12:25 o'clock A. M. yesterday on her way to New York, a man who stood on the after deck suddenly threw off his hat, shouted "good-bye," jumped on the guard rail, and leaped into the river. A deckhand gave an alarm and the boat was at once stopped, but the man was not seen again.

The hat left by the man was taken to the Gregory Street Police Station, where it was subsequently recognized by Frederick Roes of 276 First Street as that of his cousin Peter Strack of 11 Erie Street. Roes said Strack was forty-seven years old, a bachelor, and had been employed for twenty years by Falker & Co., jewelers, Maiden Lane, this city. Strack, he said, had suffered from indigestion and gastric troubles for years. He called on Mrs. Sachs, another cousin, Tuesday night, and when he left just before midnight remarked that he could find no food that would agree with him, but thought he would make good food for the fishes. Those who heard the remark supposed it was meant for a joke.

The body of a middle-aged man, which may be that of Strack, was found in the North River at the foot of Liberty Street yesterday by Joseph Dahr, an employe of the New Jersey Central Railroad. There was a handkerchief tightly drawn about the neck, and it was at first thought that a murder had been committed, but the police finally inclined to the theory that the handkerchief had become tight through the body swelling in the water. The body was sent to the Morgue to await identification.

MR. NEVIN'S MUSIC HEARD.

Stockbridge Society Attends an Open-Air Recital at Bonnie Brae.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 27.—Stockbridge society turned out this afternoon for the second of a series of outdoor dance recitals given by Miss Isadora Duncan and Miss Elizabeth Bioren Duncan. The recital took place on the lawn at Bonnie Brae, the country place of Mrs. Iasigi. The afternoon was given up to illustrations of the works of Ethelbert Nevin and included selections from many of his most popular compositions, which were cleverly interpreted. They were illustrated with dances by Miss Isadora Duncan, while the recitatives were given by Elizabeth Bioren Duncan. Mrs. Dora Gray Duncan was the accompanist. Selections were given from "Narcissus," "Water Nymph," "Ophelia," and "A Shepherd's Tale." The next recital will have for its subject the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Among those present at Mrs. Iasigi's were Mrs. John Winthrop, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Mrs. Tuckerman, Mrs. Crowninshield, Mr. Owen, Walter Nettleton, Miss A. W. Lapsley, Miss Kate Lapsley, George W. Butts, Jr., Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, H. A. James, Malcolm McBurney, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Sedgwick.

WORCESTER MAN ASPHYXIATED.

Albert Curtis Killed by Gas from an Automatic Jet.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 27.—Albert Curtis, President and Treasurer of the Curtis Manufacturing Company, was found dead in bed at his home, in this city, this morning. Through some accident an automatic gas jet in Mr. Curtis's room was left turned on during the night, and he was asphyxiated. He was ninety-one years old and had always enjoyed the best of health.

Mr. Curtis was one of the most honored men in Worcester, which had always been his home. He was a member of the first City Government, and before that had been a Selectman of the town. At the time of his death he was Chairman of several municipal commissions and of Trustees of charitable institutions. He had given largely to the city, to hospitals, and to churches. He had interests in extensive manufactories. Mr. Curtis leaves no widow or children.

POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION.

PINOLE, Cal., July 27.—At 1:40 this morning an explosion took place in the nitro-glycerine house of the Hercules Powder Company. No one was in the building at the time. Later a crew was sent to clear away the débris and extinguish the flames, and at 4:15 a second terrific explosion took place, killing five men and seriously injuring eleven others.

It is believed that three of the injured will die. Some unknown miscreant caused the first explosion. This fact has been definitely established by the finding of a piece of fuse five feet long under the mixing house.

Pencil Wound Causes Death.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Willie Miller, the six-year-old boy who ran a pointed lead pencil into his throat by falling while it was in his mouth, some days ago, died last night in the Alexian Brothers Hospital. The wound made by the pencil did not heal, and lockjaw developing, made the case hopeless.

Drowned at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 27.—Pauline Wheeler, the twelve-year-old daughter of City Clerk Fred D. Wheeler, was drowned at Oswego Beach to-day while bathing with several companions. The body was recovered.